WAY TO GET
WEALTH

MARKHAM

1625

4074 (1) containing 4068, 4072, 4073
b + 3686 (1)

4068

I MARKHAM (Gervase)
Cheape and good husbandry.
London: T. S[nodham] for R. Jackson. 1623
S.T.C. 1338. Part only. pp. 83 - 179

22819 (1-4)
22.3

II MARKHAM (Gervase)
Countrey contentments
London: J. B[eale] for R. Jackson. 1623
S.T.C. 7343

24.2

4073

III MARKHAM (Gervase)
Markhams farwell to husbandry.
S.T.C. 1173 London: M. F[lesher] for R. Jackson. 1625

IV LAWSON (William)
A new orchard and garden.
S.T.C. 1530 London: J. H[aviland] for R. Jackson. [1623]

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May-*Butter*, apply it to the sore, and it will knit the Sinewes.

CHAP. LXVI.

Of eating away dead flesh.

TAke *Stubwort*, and lap it in a red Docke leafe, and rost it in the hot cinders, and lay it to the sore, and it will eate away any dead flesh.

CHAP. LXVII.

Of Knots in the Ioynts.

PAtch-greaſe applied as is before shewed for swellings, will take away any hard knots in the flesh, or vpon the sinewes.

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of Venemous wounds, as biting with a mad dog, taskes of Bores, Serpents, or such like.

FOr any of these mortall or venemous wounds, take *Yarrow*, *Calamint*, and the graines of *Wheate*, & beate them in a morter with water of *Sotherne-wood*, and make it into a salue, and lay it to the sore, and it will heale it safely.

CHAP. LXIX.

Of Lyce, or Nits.

THis filthines of Vermine is bred in a Horse through vnnaturall dislike and pouertie: the cure is: Take the iuyce of *Beets* and *Staueſaker* beaten together, and with it annoynt the horses body ouer, and it will make him cleane. The cure.

CHAP. LXX.

Of defending a Horse from flies.

TAke the iuyce of *Pellitory* of *Spaine* and mixing it with milke annoint the horses belly therewith, and no flyes will trouble him.

CHAP. LXXI.

Of broken bones, or bones out of ioynt.

AFter you haue placed the bones in their true places; take the *Ferne Osmund*, and beat it in a morter with the Oyle of *Swallowes*, and annoynt all the member, then splent it and role it vp, and in fifteene daies, the bones will knit and be strong.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of drying vp sores when they be almost whole.

ALLom burnt, vnslakt *Lime*, the ashes of an old shoe-sole burnt, or Oyster-shels burnt, any of these simply by themselues, will dry vp any sore.

CHAP. LXXIII.

A most famous receit to make a Horse that is leane, and full of inward sicknesse, sound and fatte in fourteene dayes.

TAke of *Wheate-meale* sixe pound, *Annisseeds* two ounces, *Commin-seeds* sixe drammes, *Carthamus*, one dramme and a halfe, *Fennegricke-seeds* one ounce two drammes, *Brimstone* one ounce and a halfe, *Sallet-oyle* one pinte, *Hony* one pound and a halfe, *White wine*, foure pintes; this must be made into paste, the hard simples being pounded into powder, and finely searst and then kneaded together, and so made into bals as bigge as a mans fist, then euery watring consume one of those bals in his cold water, which hee drinketh for morning and euening for fifteen daies together, and if at first he be dainty to drinke the water, yet care not, but let him fast till hee drinke it, and after he begins to take it hee will drinke it with great greedinesse.

CHAP. LXXIIII.

How to make a white Starre.

SLit the horses fore-head the length of your Starre, and then raise the skin vp with a cornet, and put in a

plate

plate of Leade as bigge as the Starre, and let it remaine so two or three dayes; & then let it out and presse downe the skinne with your hand, and that haire will fall away, and white will come in the place.

The end of the Horse.

The generall cure and ordering of the Bull, Cow, Calfe, or Oxe.

CHAP. I.

Of the Bull, Cow, Calfe or Oxe, their shape, breede, vse, choyse and preseruation.

FOR as much as the male of all creatures are the principall in the breede and generation of things, and that the fruit which issueth from their seede, participateth most with their outward shapes and inward qualities; I thinke fittest in this place, where I intend to treat of Horned-cattell and Neate, to speake first of the choyse of a fayre Bull, being the breeders principallest instrument of profit. You shall vnderstand then, that of our English cattell (for I will not speake of those in Italie and other forraigne countries, as other Authors doe, and forget mine owne) the best are bred in *Yorke-shire*, *Darby-shire*, *Lanca-shire*, *Stafford-shire*, *Lincolne-shire*, *Glaster-shire*, and *Somerset-shire*, though they which are bred in *Yorke-shire*, *Darby-shire*, *Lanca-shire*, and *Stafford-shire*, are generally all blacke of colour, and though

The countries for breed.

though they whose blackneſſe is pureſt, and their haires like Veluet, are eſteemed beſt; they haue exceeding large hornes, and very white, with blacke tippes; they are of ſtately ſhape, bigge, round, and well buckled together in euery member, ſhort ioynted, and moſt comely to the eye, ſo that they are eſteemed excellent in the market: thoſe in *Lincolne-ſhire* are the moſt part pide with more white, then the other colours; their hornes little and crooked; of bodies exceeding tall, long and large, leane, and thin thighed, ſtrong hooued, not apt to ſurbaite, and are indeed fitteſt for labour and draught. Thoſe in *Somerſet-ſhire* and *Gloceſter-ſhire* are generally of a bloud-red colour, in all ſhapes like vnto thoſe in *Lincolne ſhire*, and fitteſt for their vſes. Now to mixe a race of theſe and the blacke ones together is not good, for their ſhapes and colours are ſo contrary that their iſſue are very vncomely: therefore I would wiſh all men to make their breeds either ſimply from one and the ſame kinde, or elſe to mixe *Yorke-ſhire* with *Stafford-ſhire* with *Lanca-ſhire*, or *Darby-ſhire* with one of the blacke races, and ſo likewiſe *Lincolne-ſhire* with *Somerſet-ſhire*, or *Somerſet-ſhire* with *Gloceſter-ſhire*.

Of not mixing, and mixing of races.

Now for the ſhape of your Bull; hee would be of a ſharpe and quicke countenance, his hornes the larger the better, his necke fleſhie, his belly long and large, his forehead broad and curled, his eyes blacke and large, his eares rough within, and haire like veluet, his muzell large and broad at the vpper lip, but narrow and ſmall at the neather, his noſtrill crooked within, yet wide and open, his dew-lap extending from his neather lip downe to his foreboothes, large, ſide, thinne, and hairy, his breaſt rough and bigge, his ſhoulders large, broad and deepe, his ribs broad and wide, his backe ſtraight and flat, euen to the ſetting

The ſhape of the Bull.

setting on of his tayle, which would stand high, his buckle-bones round and faire appearing, making his buttockes square, his thighs round, his legs straight and short ioynted; his knees round and big, his hoones or clawes long and hollow, his tayle long and bush-haired, and his pyzell round, and also well haired. These Buls as they are for breed, so they are excellently good for the draught, onely they naturally draw better single, like horses, then in the yoake, like Oxen: the reason as I suppose being, because they can hardly be match't in an equall manner. The vse of the Bull.

Now for the Cow, you shall chuse her of the same Country with your Bull, and as neare as may be of one colour, onely her bagge or vdder would euer be white, with foure teats and no more, her belly would be round and large, her forehead broad and smooth, and all her other parts such as are before shewed in the male kinde. Of the Cow & her shape.

The vse of the Cow is two-fold, either for the Darie, or for breed: The red Cow giueth the best milke, and the blacke Cow bringeth forth the goodliest Calfe. The yong Cow is the best for breed, yet the indifferent old are not to be refused. That Cow, which giueth milke longest is best for both purposes, for she which goes long drie looseth halfe her profit, and is lesse fit for teeming: for commonly they are subiect to feede, and that straineth the wombe or matrix. Of her vse.

Now for Calues: there are two wayes of breeding them: the one to let them runne with their Dams all the yeere, which is best, and maketh the goodliest beast: the other, to take them from their Dams, after their first sucking, and so bring them vp on the finger, with flotten Milke, the colde onely being taken away and no more; for to giue a young Calfe hot milke is present death, or very dangerous. If your Calfe be calued in the fiue dayes after the Of Calues, and their nourishing. Obseruations.

the change, which is called the *Prime*, doe not reare it, for most assuredly it will haue the Sturdy, therefore preserue it onely for the Butcher; also, when you haue preserued those male Calues, which shall be Buls, then geld the rest for Oxen, and the younger they are guelt the better. The best time for rearing of Calues, is from *Michaelmas* till *Candlemas*. A Calfe would be nourished with Milke twelue weekes, onely a fortnight before you weane it from Milke, let the Milke be mixt with water. After your Calfe hath drunke Milke one moneth: you shall take the finest, sweetest, and softest Hay you can get, and putting little wispes into clouen stickes, place them so as the Calfe may come to them and learne to eate Hay. After our *Ladies*-day, when the weather is faire, you may turne your Calues to grasse, but by no meanes let it be ranke, but short and sweet, so that they may get it with some labour.

Of the Oxe, and his vse.

Now of the Oxe: You shall vnderstand that the largest are the best and most profitable, both for draught or feeding: for he is the strongest to indure labour, and best able to containe both flesh and tallow. Now for his shape, it differeth nothing from that of the Bull, onely his face would be smooth, and his belly deeper. That Oxe is fittest for the yoake, which is of gentlest nature, and most familiar with the man. In matching your Oxen for the yoake, let them as neare as may be, be of one height, spirit and strength, for the stronger will euer wrong the weaker, and the duller will iniure him that is of free spirit, except the driuer be carefull to keepe the dull Oxe to his labour. Oxen for the yoake, would by no meanes be put beyond their ordinary pace: for violence in trauell heates them, heat breeds surfet, and surfet those diseases which makes them vnapt to feede, or for any other vse of goodnesse.

goodneſſe. Your Oxe for the yoake will labour well with Barly-ſtraw, or Peaſe-ſtraw, and for blend fodder, which is Hay and ſtraw mixed together, hee will deſire no better feeding. Of his food for labour.

Now for your Oxe to feede, hee would as much as might be, be euer of luſty and yong yeeres, or if old, yet healthfull and vnbruiſed, which you ſhal know by a good taile, and a good pyzell, for if the haire of one or both be loſt, then he is a waſter & will be long in feeding. If you doe ſee the Oxe doth licke himſelfe all ouer, it is a good ſigne that he is market-able and will feede, for it ſhowes ſoundneſſe, and that the beaſt taketh a ioy in himſelfe: yet whilſt he doth ſo licke himſelfe he feedeth not, for his own pride hindereth him, and therefore the husband-man will lay the Oxes owne dung vpon his hide, which will make him leaue licking and fall to his foode. Now if you goe to chuſe a fat beaſt, you ſhall handle his hindmoſt ribbe, and if it be ſoft and looſe, like Downe, then it ſhewes the Oxe is outwardly well fed; ſo doth ſoft huckell bones, and a bigge nach, round and knotty: if his cod be big and full, it ſhewes hee is well tallowed, and ſo doth the fat croppe behinde the ſhoulders: If it be a Cow, then handle her nauell, and if that be big, round and ſoft, ſurely ſhe is well tallowed, Many other obſeruations there are, but they be ſo well knowne, and common in euery mans vſe, that they need no curious demonſtration. Oxen to feed for the Butcher.

Now for the preſeruation of theſe Cattell in good and perfect health. It ſhall be meete that for the young and luſty, and indeede generally for all ſorts, except Calues, to let them bloud twice in the yeere, namely the Spring and fall, the Moone being in any of the lower Signes, and alſo to giue them to drinke of the pickle of *Olives* mixed with a head of *Garlicke* bruiſed therein. And To preſerue Cattell in health.

for your Calues, be only carefull that they goe not too soone to Grasse, and small danger is to be feared. Now notwithstanding all a mans carefulnesse, beasts daily doe get infirmities, and often fall into mortall extremities, pervse therefore these Chapters following, and you shall finde cure for euery particular disease.

CHAP. II.

Of the Feuer in Cattell.

CAttell are most subiect vnto a Feuer, and it commeth either from surfet of foode, being raw, and musty, or from fluxe of cold humors ingendred by cold keeping. The signes are trembling, heauie eyes, a foaming mouth, and much groaning: and the cure is; first, you shall let him bloud, and then giue him to drinke a quart of Ale, in which is boiled three or foure roots of *Plantaine*, and two spoonefuls of the best *Treakle*, and let his Hay be sprinkled with water. The cure.

CHAP. III.

Of any inward sicknesse in Cattell.

FOr any inward sicknesse or drooping in Cattell, take a quart of strong Ale, and boile it with a handfull of *Wormewood*, and halfe a handfull of *Rewe*, then straine it, and adde to it two spoonfuls of the iuyce of *Garlicke*, and as much of the iuyce of *Houseleeke*, and as much *Treakle*, and giue it the beast to drinke, being no more but lukewarme.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the diseases in the head, as the Sturdy, or turning-euill.

THis disease of the Sturdy is knowne by a continuall turning about of the Beast in one place; and the cure is, to cast the Beast, and hauing made his feete fast, to slit the vpper part of his forehead crosse-wise, about foure inches each way, then turning vp the skinne and laying the skull bare, cut a peece out of the skull two inches The cure.

square

square or more: then looke, and next vnto the panicle of the braine you shall see a bladder lye full of watter and bloud, which you shall very gently take out, and throw away; then annoynt the place with warme fresh *Butter*, turne downe the skin, and with a Needle and a little red Silke stitch it close together, then lay on a hot plaister of *Oyle, Turpentine, Waxe*, and a little *Rozen* melted together with *Flaxe-hurds*, and so folding warme woollen cloathes about her head, let the Beast rise, and so remaine three or foure daies ere you dresse it againe, and then heale it vp like another wound, onely obserue in this cure by no meanes you touch the braine, for that is mortall, and then the helpe is both common and most easie.

CHAP. V.

Of diseases in the eyes of Cattell, as the Hawe, a Stroake, inflamation, weeping, on the Pinne or webbe.

FOr any generall soreneſſe in the eyes of Cattell, take the water of *Eye-bright*, mixt with the iuyce of *Houſe-leeke*, and wash them therewith, and it will recouer them: but if a *Hawe* breede therein, then you shall cut it out, which euery simple Smith can doe. But for a *stroake, inflamation, Pinne or Webbe*, which breeds excrellions vpon the eyes; take a new laid *Egge*, and put out halfe the white; then fill it vp with Salt, and a little Ginger, and roste it extreame hard in hot sinders; which done, beate it to powder shell and all; but before you roste it, wrap it in a wet cloth, and put of this powder into the beasts eye, and it will cure it.

CHAP. VI.

Of diseases in the mouth, as Barbs vnder the tongue, Blaine on the tongue, teeth loose, or tongue venomed.

THese Barbs or Paps which grow vnder the tongues of Cattell, and being inflamed doe hinder them from

feeding, you shall with a keene paire of Sheares cut away close by the flesh, and if they bleed much (as they will doe if they be rancke) you shall then with a red hot Bodkin seare them, and droppe on the top of the seared places a drop or two of *Rosen* and *Butter* mixt together; but if they bleede not, then onely rub them with *Sage* and *Salt*, and they will heale. Now for the blaine on the tongue, of some called the tin-blaine, it is a blister which groweth at the rootes of the tongue, and commeth through heat of the stomacke and much chafing, and is oft very mortall, for it will rise so suddenly and so big that it will stop the winde of the Beast. The cure is, to thrust your hand into the mouth of the Beast, and drawing out his tongue, with your naile to breake the blister, and then to wash the sore place with strong *Brine*, or *Sage*, *Salt* and *Water*: if you finde moe blisters then one, breake them all, and wash them, and it is a present cure. Now for loose teeth, you shall let the beast blood in his gummes, and vnder his taile; then wash his chaps with *Sage* and *Woodbine* leaues, boild in Brine: Lastly, if the tongue be venomed, which you shall know by the vnnaturall swelling thereof: you shall take *Plantaine*, and boiling it with *Vinegar* and *Salt*, wash the tongue therewith, and it will cure it.

The cure.

CHAP. VII.

Of diseases in the necke, as being galled, bruised, swolne, out of ioynt, or having the closhe.

IF any Oxes necke be galled, bruised, or swollen with the yoake, take the leaues of round *Aristolochia*, and beating them in a Morter, with Tallow, or fresh Grease, annoint the sore place therewith, and it will not onely heale it, but any straine in the Necke, euen if the bone be a little disordered. Now for the Closhe or Clowse, which causeth a beast to pill and loose the haire from his necke, and

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is bred by drawing in wet and rainie weather: you shall take the ashes of an old burnt Shoe, and strew it vpon the Necke, and then rub it ouer with *Tallow* and *Turpentine* mixt together.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Pestilence, Gargyll, or Murraine in Beasts.

THis Pestilence or Murraine amongst Beasts is bred by diuers occasions; as from rancknesse of bloud, or feeding; from corruption of the ayre, intemperateneſſe of the weather, inundation of flouds, or the infection of other Cattell: much might be said of the violence and mortalitie thereof, which hath vtterly vnfurnished whole Countries: but to goe to the cure; you shall giue to all your Cattell, as well the sound as sicke, this medicine, which neuer failed to preserue as many as haue taken it: Take of old strong *Vrine* a quart, and mixe it with more then halfe a handfull of Hens dung, well dissolued therein, and giue it your beast to drinke. The cure.

CHAP. IX.

Of the misliking, or leanneſſe of Beasts.

IF your Beast fall into any vnnaturall mislike or leanenesse, which you shall know by the diſflowring of his hayre, you shall then cause him first to be let bloud, and after take sweet Butter and beat it in a Morter, with a little *Mirrhe*, and the shauing of *Iuory*, and being kept fasting, make him swallow downe two or three Bals thereof; and if it be in the winter, feede him with sweet Hay, if in the Summer, put him to grasse.

CHAP. X.

Of the diseases in the guts, as Fluxe, Costiueneſſe, Chollicke, and such like.

IF your Beast be troubled with any sore Laxe, or bloudy-fluxe, you shall take a handfull of the seeds of *Wood-rose*, and being dried and beaten to powder, brew it with

a quart of strong Ale, and giue it the beast to drinke. But if he be too drie or costiue in his body, then you shall take a handfull of *Fennygreeke*, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and giue it him to drinke; but for any chollicke or belly ake, or gnawing of the guts, boyle in the water which he drinketh good store of Oyle, and it will helpe him.

CHAP. XI.

Of pissing of bloud.

IF your Beast pisse bloud, which commeth either of ouer-labouring, or of hard and sower feeding, you shall take *Shepheardspurse*, & boyle it in a quart of red Wine, and then straine it, and put to it a little *Synamon*, and so giue it the Beast to drinke.

CHAP. XII.

Of dropping Nostrils, or any cold in the Head.

IF your Beasts nostrils run continually, which is a signe of cold in the head; you shall take *Butter* and *Brimstone*, and mixing them together, annoint two Goose-feathers therewith, & thrust them vp into the nostrils of the Beast: & vse thus to doe euery morning til they leaue dropping.

CHAP. XIII.

Of any swelling in a Beast whatsoeuer.

IF your Beast haue any outward swelling; bathe it with *Oyle* and *Vineger* exceeding hot, and it will asswage it: but if the swelling be inward, then boile round *Aristolochia* in his water.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of the worme in the taile.

THere is a worme which will breede in the tayle of a beast, and doth not onely keepe him from feeding, but also eateth away the haire of the taile, and disfigureth the beast. The cure is, to wash the taile in strong lye made of *Vrine* and *Ash-wood ashes*, and that will kill the worme, and also heale and drie vp the soare.

The cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of any Cough or shortnesse of breath in Cattell.

IF your beast be troubled with the Cough or shortnesse of breath, you shall giue him to drinke diuers Mornings together a spoonfull or two of *Tarre* dissolued in a quart of new *Milke*, and a head of *Garlicke* cleane pild & bruised.

CHAP. XVI.

Of any impostume, bile or botch on a beast.

IF your beast be troubled with any impostume, bile or botch, you shall take *Lilly* rootes, and boyle them in *Milke* till they be soft, so that you may make them like pap, then being very hot clap it to the soare, and then when it comes to be soft, open it with a hot Iron, and let out the filth, then heale it vp with *Tarre*, *Turpentine*, and *Oyle* mixt together.

CHAP. XVII.

Of diseases in the sinewes, as weakenesse, stifnesse, or sorenesse.

IF you finde by the vnnimble going of your beast, that his sinewes are weake, shrunke or tender: Take *Mallowes* and *Cheekweed*, and boyle them in the dregs of *Ale* or in *Vinegar*, and being very hot, lay it to the offended member, and it will comfort the sinewes.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the generall scab, particular scab, Itch, or scurfe in cattell.

IF your beast be troubled with some few scabs here and there on his body, you shall onely rub them off, and annoynt the place with blacke *Sope* and *Tarre* mixt together, and it will heale them. But if the scab be vniuersall ouer the body, and the scab mixt with a drie scurfe; then you shall first let the beast bloud, after rub off the scabs and scurfe till the skin bleed, then wash it with old *Vrine* and greene *Caperas* together, and after the bathing is dry, annoint the body with *Beares greasse* and *Brimstone* mingled together.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the hide-bound or drie skinne in Cattell.

THis griefe commeth of ouer-much labour and euill keeping, and aboue all other beasts your *Lincolneshire* Oxen are subiect vnto it, the signes are a discoloured and hard skinne, with much leanesse: The cure is, to let him bloud, and to giue him to drinke a quart of strong *Ale* brewed with *Myrrhe* and the powder of *Bay Berries*, or for want of *Berries* the *Bay*-tree leaues, and then keepe him warme and feede him with *Hay* that is a little mow-burnt, and onely looketh red, but is not dusty or mouldy, for that will get him an appetite to drinke, and drinking will looſen his skinne.

The cure.

CHAP. XX.

Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growne.

THe Lungs of a beast are much subiect to sickneſſe, as may appeare by much panting and shortneſſe of breath, the signes being a continuall coughing, but that which is before prescribed for the Cough will cure all these, onely for a beast which is Lung-growne, or hath his lungs growne to his side, which commeth through some extreame drought taken in the Summer season, and is knowne by the cough, hoarse or hollow coughing, you shall take a pinte of *Tanners Oze*, and mixe it with a pinte of new *Milke*, and one ounce of browne *Sugar candie*, and giue it the beast to drinke, this hath beene found a present cure.

CHAP. XXI.

Of biting with a mad-dog, or any other venemous beast.

IF your beast be bitten with a mad-dogge, or any other venemous beast, you shall take *Plantaine*, and beat it in a morter with *Bolearmoniake*, *Sanguis draconis*, *Barly* meale, and the whites of *Egges*, and plaister-wise lay it vnto the sore, renewing it once in fourteene houres.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the falling downe of the pallat of a beasts mouth.

LAbour and drought will make the pallat of a beasts mouth to fall downe, which you shall know by a certaine hollow chanking in his mouth, when hee would eate, also by his sighing, and a desire to eate but cannot: The cure is; you shall cast the beast, and with your hand thrust it vp, then let him bloud in the pallate, and annoint it with *Honey* and *Salt*; and put him to grasse, for he may eate no drie meate. The cure.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of any griefe or paine in the hoofe of a beast, and of the Foule.

TAke *Mugwort* and beate it in a morter with hard *Tallow*, and apply it to the hoose of the beast, and it will take away any griefe whatsoeuer. But if hee be troubled with that disease which is called the *Foule*, and commeth most commonly by treading in mans ordure, breedeth a soreneesse and swelling betweene the cleyes, you shall for the cure, cast the beast, and with a *Hay*-rope rubbe him so hard betweene the same that you make him bleede, then annoynt the place with *Tarre*, *Turpentine*, and *Kitchin* fee, mixt together, and keepe him out of the durt, and he will soone be whole. The cure.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Of Bruisings in generall, on what part of the body soeuer they be.

TAke *Brokelempe* the lesse, and frie it with *Tallow*, and so hot lay it to the bruise, and it will either expell it, or else ripen it, breake it, and heale it, as hath beene often approued.

CHAP. XXV.

Of swallowing downe Hens-dung, or any other poysonous thing.

IF your beast haue swallowed downe *Hens*-dung, *Horse*-leeches, or any other poysonous thing, you shall take

a pinte of strong *Vinegar*, and halfe so much *Oyle* or sweet *Butter*, and two spoonefuls of *Treacle*, and mixing them together on the fire, giue it the beast warme to drinke, and it will cure him.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of killing Lice or Ticks.

The cure.

BEasts that are bred in woods vnder droppings of trees, or in barraine & vnwholesome places are much subiect to Lice, Ticks, and other vermine. The cure whereof is to annoint their body with fresh *Grease*, *Pepper*, *Staueſaker*, and *Quickſiluer* beaten together till the *Quickſiluer* be slaine.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Dewbolne, or generall Gargill.

HOwsoeuer some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne or generall Gargill is a poysonous and violent swelling, beginning at the nether part of the Dewlap; & if it be not preuented, the swelling will ascend vpward to the throat of the beast, and then it is incurable; therefore for the preseruation of your beast, as soone as you see the swelling appeare, cast the beast, and slit the swel'd place of the Dewlap at least foure inches in length: then take a handfull of *Speare-grasse* or *Knot-grasse*, and thrusting it into the wound, stitch it vp close, then annoynt it with *Butter* and *Salt*, and so let it rot and weare away of it selfe: if you perceiue that his body be swel'd, which is a signe that the poyson is disperst inwardly, then it shall be good to giue him a quart of *Ale* and *Rew* boyled together, and to chase him vp and downe well, both before and after.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the losse of the Cud.

A Beast will many times through careleſneſſe in chawing, loose his Cudde, and then mourne and leaue to eate:

eate: The cure whereof is, to take a little sowre *Leauen* and *Salt*, and beating it in a morter with mans *Vrine* and *Lome*, make a pretty bigge ball, and force him to swallow it downe, and it will recouer his Cudde. The cure.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of killing of all sorts of wormes, either in Oxe, Cow, or Calfe.

THere is nothing killeth wormes in the bodies of cattell sooner then *Sauen* chopt small and beaten with sweet *Butter*, and so giuen in round bals to the beast, nor any thing maketh them voyde them so soone as sweet *Wort* and a little *Sope* mixt together and giuen the beast to drinke.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the vomiting of bloud.

THis disease commeth through rankenesse of bloud, got in fruitfull pastures after hard keeping; insomuch that you shall see the bloud flow from their mouthes. The cure is, first to let the beast bloud, and then giue to drinke *Bolearmoniake* and *Ale* mixt together. The cure.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Gout in Cattell.

IF your beast be troubled with the Gout, which you shall know by the sodaine swelling of his ioynts and falling againe, you shall take *Galingall*, and boyle it in the dregs of *Ale* and sweet *Butter*, and pultis-wise lay it to the offended member.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of milting of a beast.

MIlting, is when a beast will oft fall, and oft rise as he is at his labour, and cannot indure to stand any while together: it proceedeth from some stroake or bruise either by cudgell or other blunt weapon: And the cure is, not to raise him sodainly, but to giue him *Ale* and some *Pitch* mixt together to drinke. The cure.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of prouoking a beast to pisse.

IF your beast cannot pisse, steepe *Smallage* in a quart of *Ale*, and giue it him to drinke, and it presently helpeth.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Of the ouerflowing of the Gall in beasts.

THe ouerflowing of the Gall is euer knowne by the yellownesse of the skinne and the eyes of the beast: The cure. And the cure is, to giue him a quart of *Milke*, *Saffron*, and *Turmericke* mixt together to drinke after hee hath beene let bloud, and so doe three mornings together.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of a beast that is goared either with a stake, or the horne of another beast.

TAke *Turpentine* and *Oyle*, & heate them on the coales, and then taint the wound therewith, & it will heale it.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of a Cow that is whetherd.

THis disease is when a Cow after her caluing cannot cast her cleaning, and therefore to compell her to cast it, you shall take the iuyce of *Bettony*, *Mugwort*, and *Mallowes*, of each three spoonefuls, & mixe it with a quart of *Ale*, and giue it the beast to drinke: and also giue her to eate scorched *Barly*, and it will force her to auoide her burthen sodainly.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of drawing out Thornes or Stubbes.

TAke blacke *Snayles* and blacke *Sope*, and beat them to a salue, and apply them to the sore, and it will draw the griefe to be apparant.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of purging of Cattell.

THere is nothing doth purge a beast so naturally, as the greene weedy grasse which groweth in Orchards vnder

vnder trees; nor any medicine doth purge them better then *Tarre*, *Butter*, and *Sugarcandy* mixt together, and giuen in bals as big as an Hennes Egge.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of being shrew-runne, or shrew-bitten.

A Shrew Mouse, which is a Mouse with short vneuen legges, and a long head, like a swines, is a venemous thing, and if it bite a beast, the sore will swell, and rankle, and put the beast in danger; but if it onely runne ouer a beast it feebleth his hinder parts, and maketh him vnable to goe: the cure then for being shrew-bitten, is the same which is formerly shewed for the biting of other venemous beasts: but if he be shrew-runne, you shall onely draw him vnder, or beate him with, a Bramble which groweth at both ends in the Furrowes of Corne lands. The cure.

CHAP. XL.

Of faintnesse in labour.

IF your beast in his labour, and heate of the day, chance to faint, you shall loose him, and driue him to the running streame to drinke, and then giue him two or three *Ospines* full of parcht *Barley* to eate, and hee will labour fresh againe.

CHAP. XLI.

Of breeding Milke in a Cow.

IF your Cow after her caluing cannot let downe her Milke, you shall giue her a quart of strong posset Ale mixt with *Annis-seedes*, and *Coliander-seedes*, beaten to powder, to drinke euery morning, and it will not onely make her milke spring, but also increase it wonderfully.

CHAP. XLII.

Of bones out of Ioynt, or bones broken.

IF any beast haue a bone broken, or misplaced, after you haue set it right, and in his true place; you shall wrappe a plaister about it, made of *Burgundy Pitch*, *Tallow*,

low, and *Linseede-oyle*, and then splint it, and let it remaine vnbound fifteene dayes.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the rot in Beasts.

IF your beast be subiect to rottennesse, which you may know by his leannesse, mislike, and continuall scouring behinde: you shall take *Bay-berries*, beaten to powder, *Myrrhe*, *Iuye leaues*, *Elder leaues*, and *Feather-fewe*, a good lumpe of dry *Clay*, and *Bay salt*, mixe these together in strong *Vrine*, and being warme, giue the beast halfe a pint thereof to drinke, and it will knit and preserue them.

CHAP. XLIIII.

Of the Pantas.

THe *Pantas* is a very faint disease; and maketh a beast to sweat, shake, and pant much. The cure is, to giue him in *Ale* and *Vrine*, mixt together, a little *Soote*, and a little earning to drink, two or three mornings before you labour him.

The cure.

CHAP. XLV.

Of all manner of wounds in beasts.

TO cure any wounds in Beasts giuen by Edge-toole, or otherwise, where the skin is broke; take *Hoggesgrease*, *Tarre*, *Turpentine*, and *Waxe*, of each a like quantitie; and a quarter so much *Verdigreese*, and melt them all together into one Salue, and apply it to the wound, by spreading it vpon a cloath, and it will heale it without any ranke, or dead flesh.

The end of the Bull, Oxe, Cow, and Calfe.

Of

Of Sheepe.

CHAPTER. I.

Of Sheepe in generall, their vse, choyse, shape and preseruation.

TO enter into any long discourse of the praise or profit of Sheepe, or to shew my reading by relation of the Sheepe of other Countries were tiuolous, because I am to write much in a very little Paper; and I speake onely to my Countreymen the English, who, desire to learne and know their owne profit. Know then, that whosoeuer will stocke himselfe with good Sheepe must looke into the nature of the soyle in which hee liueth: for Sheepe according to the Earth and Ayre in which they liue, doe alter their natures and properties: the barraine Sheepe becomming good in good soyles, and the good Sheepe barraine in euill soyles. If then you desire to haue Sheepe of a curious fine Staple of Woolle, from whence you may draw a thread as fine as silke, you shall see such in *Hereford-shire*, about *Lempster* side, and other speciall parts of that Countrey; in that part of *Worster shire*, ioyning vpon *Shropshire*, and many such like places, yet these Sheepe are very little of bone, blacke faced, and beare a very little burthen. The Sheepe vpon *Cotsall* hils are of better bone, shape & burthen, but their Staple is courser and deeper. The Sheepe in that part of *Worstershire*, which ioyneth on *Warwickshire*, and many parts of *Warwickshire*, all *Leicestershire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and part of *Northamptonshire*; and that part of *Nottinghamshire*, which is exempt from the Forrest of *Sherwood*, beareth a large boned Sheepe, of the best shape and deepest Staple; chiefely if they be Pasture Sheepe; yet

is

is their wooll courser then that of *Cotsall*. *Lincolne-shire*, especially in the salt Marshes, haue the largest Sheepe, but not the best Wooll, for their legges and bellies are long and naked, and their Staple is courser then any other: the Sheepe in *Yorkeshire*, and so Northward, are of reasonable bigge bone, but of a Staple rough and hairy; and the *Welsh* Sheepe are of all the worst, for they are both little, and of worse Staple; and indeed, are praised onely in the dish, for they are the sweetest Mutton.

Of the choise of Sheepe.

If now, knowing the natures and properties of the Sheepe of euery Country, you goe about to stocke your ground, be sure to bring your Sheepe from a worser soyle to a better, and not from a better to a worse. The

Of the Leare.

Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueth him his colour, is much to be respected: the red Leare is held the best, the Duskish, inclining to a little redneſſe, is tollerable, but the white or durty Leare starke naught. In the choise therefore of your Sheepe, chuse the biggest boned, with the best Wooll; the Staple being soft, greasie, well curled, and close together, so that a man shall haue much a doe to part it with his fingers. These Sheepe besides the bearing of the best burthen, are alwayes the best Butchers ware, and goe soonest away in the Market. Therefore, in the choise of Sheepe for your breed, haue a principall respect to your Rammes, for they euer marre or make a flocke: let them then as neere as you can, haue these properties or shapes. First, large

The shape of a Sheepe.

of body in euery generall part, with a long body, and a large belly; his forehead would be broad, round, and well rising; a cheerefull large eye, straight short nostrils, and a very small muzell, by no meanes any hornes, for the dodder Sheepe is the best breeder, and his issue neuer dangereth the Damme in yeaning, as the horned Sheepe doe:

doe: besides, those Sheepe which haue no hornes, are of such strength of head, that they haue often beene seene to kill those Sheepe which haue the largest hornes and best wrinkled: a Sheepe would haue a large vpright necke, somewhat bending like the neck of a Horse, a very broad backe, round buttockes, a thicke taile, and short ioynted legges, small, cleane, & nimble, his Wooll would be thick, and deepe, couering his belly all ouer; also, his face, and euen to his nostrils, and so downwards to his very knees and hinder houghes. And thus, according to the shape, properties and soyle, from whence you chuse your Rams chuse the rest of your flocke also.

When Ewes should bring forth.

The best time for your Ewes to bring forth their young ones, is, if they be Paster-Sheepe, about the latter end of *Aprill*, and so vntill the beginning of *Iune*; but if they be Field-Sheepe, then from the beginning of *Ianuary*, till the end of *March*, that their Lambes may be strong and able before *May* day, to follow their Dams ouer the rough Fallow-lands, and water-furrowes, which weake Lambes are not able to doe; and although to yeane thus early in the winter, when there is no grasse springing, and the sharpenesse of the weather also be dangerous, yet the Husbandman must prouide shelter and sweet fodder, and the Shepheard with great vigilance be stirring at all houres to preuent euils, for the reasons before shewed: and though the Ewe at the first be scant of Milke, yet as the warme weather increaseth, and the grasse beginneth to Spring, so will her Milke spring also.

Ordering of Lambes.

Now for your Lambes: about *Michaelmasse* you shall seperate the male from the female; and hauing chosen out the worthiest, which you meane to keepe for Rams, put them aside, and then gueld the rest, which euery orderly Shepheard can doe sufficiently; for there is no

danger in gelding yong Lambes. The first yeare a male Lambe is called a weather-Hog, and a female Lambe an Ewe-Hog: the second yeare the male is a weather, and the female a Theafe, & the she may be put to the Ram; but if you let her goe ouer that yeere also, then shee is a double Theafe, and will both her selfe be the goodlier Sheepe, & also bring forth the goodlier Lambe; whence it comes, that the best Sheepe-masters make more account of the double Theafe then of any other breeder.

Needful obseruations.

You shall obserue neuer to sheare your Lambes till they be full Hogs: you shall euer wash three dayes before you sheare: the best time of shearing is from *June* to *August*, Ewes are euer good breeders from three yeeres old till their mouthes breake. If you would haue your Ewes bring forth Male Lambes, note when the North-winde bloweth, & driuing your Flock against the winde: let your Rammes ride as they goe, and this will make the Ewes to conceiue Male Lambes: so likewise, if you would haue female Lambes, put your Rammes to the Ewes when the winde bloweth out of the South.

The preseruation of Sheepe.

Now for the generall preseruation of Sheep, feed them as much as you can vpon high grounds, which are dried and fruitfull, the grasse sweet, yet so short that it must be got with much labour: but if you must force perforce feed vpon low and moyst grounds, which are infectious, you shall not bring your Sheepe from the Fold (for I now speake to the honest English Husbandman) vntill the Sunne be risen, and that the beames beginne to draw the dew from the earth; then hauing let them forth, driue them to their place of feede, & there, with your dog, chase them vp and down till they be weary, and then let them either feed or take their rest, which they please: this chasing, first, beateth away mill-dewes, and all other dewes from

from the earth, as also those webs, kels, and flakes which lying on the earth, and a sheep licking them vp, do breed rottennesse: also, this chasing stirreth vp that naturall heate in a sheepe, which drinketh vp, and wasteth the abundance of moisture, which else would turne to rottennesse. Besides, a sheepe being thus chased and wearied, will fall to his food more deliberately, and not with such greedinesse as otherwise he would, and also make choise of that meat which is best for his health. If a Shepheard once in a moneth, or alwayes when he hath occasion to handle his Sheepe, rub their mouthes with *Bay Salt*, it is excellent preseruation against all manner of sickenesse, and very comfortable for a Sheepe also: for, a sheep will very well liue, and not abate of his flesh by rubbing his mouth once a day with *Bay Salt* onely. Now, for as much as, notwithstanding these principles, a Sheepe falleth into many infirmities, hereafter followeth the seuerall cures of all manner of diseases.

CHAP. II.

The signes to know a sound Sheepe, and an vnsound Sheepe.

IF a Sheepe be sound and perfit, his eye will be bright and cheereful, the white pure without spot, and the strings red, his gums also will be red, his teeth white and euen, his skin on his brisket will be red, and so will each side betwixt his body and his shoulder where Wooll growes not, his skinne in generall will be loose, his Wooll fast, his breath long, and his feet not hot; but if he be vnsound, then these signes will haue contrary faces, his eyes will be heauy, pale and spotted, his breast and gums white, his teeth yellow and foule, his Wooll when it is pulled will easily part from his body; and when hee is dead open him and you shall finde his belly full of water, his fat yellow, his Liuer putrified, and his flesh moyst and watrish.

CHAP. III.

Of sickneſſe in generall, or the Feauer amongſt Sheepe.

CHange of Paſture is a great cure for ſicke Sheepe, yet if you finde any more particularly troubled then the reſt: Take *Puliol* royall, and ſtamping it, mixe the iuyce with *Water* and *Vinegar* the quantitie of halfe a pinte, and giue it the Sheepe with a horne luke warme; and by no meanes let the ſheepe be much chaf't: alſo in theſe ſickneſſes the Shepheard muſt haue a great care to note from whence the diſeaſe groweth, if it proceede from cold, then to driue his ſheepe to ſhelter, if from heat, then to feed them in ſhady and coole places.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the generall Scab or Itch in Sheepe.

THis generall Scab or Itch in Sheepe is of all diſeaſes the moſt common among them, proceeding from rayny and wet weather, which falling vpon their skins, if they happen to be chaft or heated after, they preſently breake forth into the ſcab, which you ſhall know by a white filthy ſcurfe ſticking vpon their skins: and the moſt vſuall medicine for the ſame, which all Shepheards vſe, is to annoint the place with *Tarre* and *Greaſe* mixt together, but if vpon the firſt appearance of the Itch, you ſteepe *Puliol Royall* in water, and waſh the skinne therewith, it will keepe them from running into the ſcabbe.

CHAP. V.

Of killing Maggots in Sheepe.

IF a Sheepe be troubled with Maggots, you ſhall take *Gooſe-greaſe*, *Tarre* and *Brimſtone*, and mixe them together on the fire, and then annoint the place therewith, and it will kill the Maggots.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the red Water.

THe red water is a poysonous disease in Sheepe, offending the heart, & is indeede as the pestilence amongst other cattell: therefore when you finde any of your sheepe infected therewith, you shall first let him bloud in the foote betweene the clawes, and also vnder the tayle, and then lay to the sore places *Rew* or *Wormewood* beaten with bay *Salt*, and it helpeth.

CHAP. VII.

Of Lung-sicke, or any Cough or Cold.

IF your Sheepe be troubled with any sickneſſe in his Lungs, which you shall know by his coughing and shortneſſe of breath, you shall take *Tussilaginis* and *Lungwort*, and stamping them, straine the iuyce into a little *Hony* and *Water*, and giue it the Sheepe to drinke.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the worme in the Claw of the Sheepe or any other part.

THis Worme breedeth commonly before, betweene the clawes of the foote: but whereſoeuer it breedeth, it is knowne by the head, which is like a tuft of haire, and will sticke forth in a bunch. The cure is, to slit the foote, and draw out the worme without breaking it: and then annoint the place with *Tarre* and *Tallow* mixt together, for *Tarre* simply of it selfe will draw too much. The cure.

CHAP. IX.

Of the wildfire in Sheepe.

THis diseaſe which is called the wildfire, is a very infectious sickneſs, and will indanger the whole flocke; but howsoeuer incurable it is held, yet it is certaine, that if you take *Cheruile*, and stamping it with old *Ale*, make a salue thereof, and annoynt the sore therewith, it will kill the fire, and set the Sheepe safe: and, though some, for this diseaſe, bury the first infected Sheepe aliue, with

his heeles vpward, before the sheepe Coat doore, yet this medicine hath beene euer found more effectuall.

CHAP. X.

Of the diseases of the Gall, as Choller, Iaundise, and such like.

The cure. THese diseases are knowne by the yellownesse of the Sheepes skinne: And the cure is, to take *Plantaine* and *Lettice*, and stamping them together, mixe their iuyce with *Vinegar*, and giue halfe a pinte to a Sheepe to drinke.

CHAP. XI.

Of the tough fleame, or stopping in Sheepe.

IF your Sheepe be stopt in the head, breast, or wessand, either with tough fleame or other cold humours, which you shall know by the running of the nostrils, then take the pouder of *Puliall-royall*, and mixing it with clarified *Hony*, dissolue it in warme water the quantity of halfe a pinte, and giue it the Sheepe to drinke, and it will loosen the fleame.

CHAP. XII.

Of broken bones in Sheepe, or bones out of ioynt.

IF your Sheepe chance to breake a legge, or haue any other bone misplaced, you shall after you haue set it straight and right againe: first bathe it with *Oyle & Wine*, and then dipping a cloth in molten *Patch-grease*, roule it about, and splint it as occasion shall serue, and so let it remaine nine daies, and dresse it againe, and at the end of the next nine daies, the sheepe will be able to goe.

CHAP. XIII.

Of any sicknesse in Lambes.

IF your Lambe be sicke, you shall giue it *Mares-milke*, or *Goats-milke*, or the own dammes *Milke* mixt with water to drinke, and keepe it very warme.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of the Sturdy, Turning-euill, or More-found.

THese diseases proceede from ranckenesse of bloud, which offendeth the braine and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the sheepe bloud in the eye veines, temple veines, and through the nostrils, then to rub the places with young *Nettles* bruised. The cure.

CHAP. XV.

Of diseases in the eyes, as the Haw, dimnesse, or any soreneesse.

IF your sheepe haue any imperfection in his eyes, you shall drop the iuyce of *Selandine* into them, and it is a present helpe.

CHAP. XVI.

Of water in a Sheepes belly.

IF a sheepe haue water in his belly between the outward flesh and the rimme, then you may safely aduenture to let it forth by making a little hole through the flesh, and putting in a quill, but if it be betweene the rimme and the bagge, then it is incurable; for you may by no meanes cut the rimme asunder: when the water is let forth, you shall stitch vp the hole, and annoynt it with *Tarre* and *Butter* mixt together. This water if it remaine in the body will rot the sheepe.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the tagd or belt Sheepe.

A Sheepe is said to be tagd or belt, when by a continuall squirt running out of his ordure, hee berayeth his tayle, in such wise that through the heat of the dung it scaldeth, and breedeth the scabbe therein. The cure is, with a paire of sheares to cut away the tags, and to lay the sore bare and raw, and then to throw earth dried vpon it, and after that *Tarre* and *Goose-grease* mixt together. The cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Poxe in Sheepe.

THe Poxe in sheepe are small red pimples like purples rising on the skin, and they are infectious. The cure is, to take *Rosemary* and boyle the leaues in *Vinegar*, and bathe the sores therewith, and it will heale them: change of pasture is good for this disease, and you shall also separate the sicke from the sound.

The cure.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the wood-euill or Crampe.

THis disease is weakenesse or straining of the sinewes, got by colds and surfets: it is very mortall, and will run through a whole flocke. The cure is, to take *Cinkfoyle* or *Fiue-leau'd* grasse, and boyle it in wine, and giue the sheepe a pinte therof to drinke, and keepe him warme, and chafe his legges with *Oyle* and *Vinegar*.

The cure.

CHAP. XX.

Of making an Ewe to loue her owne Lambe, or any other Ewes Lambe.

IF an Ewe grow vnnaturall, and will not take to her Lambe after she hath yeaned it, you shall take a little of the cleane of the Ewe, which is the bed in which the Lambe lay, and force the Ewe to eate it, or at least chew it in her mouth, and she will fall to loue it naturally: but if an Ewe haue cast her Lambe, and you would haue her take to another Ewes Lambe, you shall take the Lambe which is dead, and with it rub and daube the liue Lambe all ouer; and so put it to the Ewe, and she will take as naturally to it as if it were her owne.

CHAP. XXI.

Of licking vp poyson.

IF a sheepe chance to licke vp any poyson, you shall perceiue it by a sodaine swelling and reeling of the sheepe. And the cure is, as soone as you see it stagger, to

The cure.

open

open the mouth, and you shall finde one or moe blisters vpon the tongue rootes, you shall presently breake them with your fingers, and rubbe them with *Earth*, or *Sage*, and then pisse into the sheepes mouth, and it will doe well.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Lambes yeaned sicke.

IF a Lambe be yeaned sicke and weake, the Shepheard shall fold it vp in his Cloake, blow into the mouth of it, and then drawing the dams dugs, squirt *Milke* into the mouth of it.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of making an Ewe to be easily deliuered.

IF an Ewe can hardly bring forth or yeane her Lambe, you shall take *Balsaminte* or *Horse-mint*, and put either the iuyce or powder of it into a little strong Ale, and giue it the Ewe to drinke, and she will yeane presently.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Of teeth loose.

IF a sheepes teeth be loose, let him bloud in his gums, and vnder his taile, and then rub his teeth with *Earth*, *Salt* and *Sage*.

CHAP. XXV.

Of increasing Milke in Ewes.

NOthing increaseth Milke in Ewes more then change of Pasture and feeding: driuing them one while to the Hils, another while to the Valleyes: and where the Grasse is sweeteſt and the Sheepe eateth with best appetite, there see you continue longest: for touching giuing them *Fitches*, *Dill*, *Anni seedes*, and such like, this change of ground will make milke spring much better.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Staggers, or leafe ſickneſſe in Lambs, or elder Sheepe.

THe Staggers is ingendred in Sheepe by ſurfetting on Oake leaues, Hawthorne leaues, or ſuch like, which Lambes are very apt vnto: it is a colde corrupt bloud, or fleame, gathered together about the braine: and indeed is ſuddenly mortall. The beſt cure is, to take *Aſafetida*, and diſſolue it in warme water, and put the quantitie of halfe a ſpoonefull into each eare of the Sheepe or Lambe, and it is a preſent remedy.

The cure.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of wormes in the guts of Sheepe or Lambes.

SHeepe are as ſubiect to wormes in their guts and ſtomackes as any other cattell whatſoeuer; which you ſhall know by beating their bellies with their feete, and by looking continually at their bellies. The cure is, to take the leaues of *Coliander*, and to ſtampe them, and then mixing the iuyce thereof with *Hony*, to giue it the Sheepe to drinke, and then chaſe him a little, and keepe him two or three houres faſting.

The cure.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the loſſe of the Cudde.

THat which helpeth the loſſe of the Cudde in Oxe or Cow, the ſame is a preſent remedy for ſheepe, and is ſpoke of before in a former Chapter.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of ſauing Sheepe from the rot.

THis diſeaſe of rottenneſſe is the cruelleſt of all other amongſt Sheepe, and extendeth his violence ouer all the flocke; nay, ouer Townеſhips and Countries: and though it be held of moſt men incurable, yet good gouernement, and this receit I ſhall deliuer you, will not onely preuent it, but preſerue your Sheepe ſafe: therefore, as ſoone as you perceiue that any of your Sheepe

Sheepe are tainted, you shall take *Adraces*; which is a certaine salt, gathered from the salt Marches, in the heat of Summer, when the tide is going away, and leauing certaine drops of salt water on the grasse, then the violent heat of the Sunne turnes it to salt: and to speake briefely, all salt made by the violence of the Sunnes heat onely, is taken for *Adraces*, of which there is infinite store in *Spaine*. With this *Adraces* rub the mouthes of all your Sheepe once a weeke and you shall neuer neede to feare the rotting of them, for it hath beeue well tried; and as I imagine, the experiment was found out from this ground. It is a rule, and well knowne at this day in *Lincolneshire*, and in *Kent*, that vpon the salt Marshes sheepe did neuer die of the rot; no other reason being knowne therefore, but the licking vp of that salt, and without doubt, it is most infallible and most easie.

CHAP. XXX.

A few precepts for the Shepheard.

IT is meete that euery good and carefull Shepheard know what food is good for Sheepe, what hurtfull; that following the one, and eschewing the other, he may euer keepe his Cattell in health. The grasse that is most wholesome for sheepe, is that which hath growing in it good store of *Mellilot*, *Clauer*, *Selfe-heale*, *Cynckefoile*, *Breme*, *Pympernell*, and white *Henband*.

The grasse which is vnwholesome for Sheepe, is that which hath growing amongst it, *Spearewort*, *Pennywort*, or *Penny-grasse*, and any weede which grow from inundations or ouerflowes of water; likewise, Knot-grasse is not good, nor Mildewd grasse. Of all rots the hungar-rot is the worst, for it both putrifieth the flesh and skin, and this is most incident to field-Sheepe, for to Pasture-Sheepe it neuer hapneth. The next rot to it, is the Pelt-rot, which commeth by great store of raine, immediately

after a Sheepe is new ſhorne, which mildewing the skin, corrupteth the body; and this alſo is moſt incident to field-ſheepe, which want ſhelter.

There be little white Snailes which a Sheepe will licke vp, and they will ſoone rot him.

There will grow vpon an Ewes teats little drie ſcabs, which will ſtop their Milke; when the Lambes ſucke, the Shepheard muſt haue care to pull them away.

A Sheepe will haue a bladder of water vnder his chin ſometimes, which the Shepheard muſt be carefull to let out and lance, or the ſheepe will not proſper.

It is good not to ſheare ſheepe before Midſommer, for the more he ſweateth in his wooll, the better and more kindly it is.

If you will know the age of your ſheepe, looke in his mouth, and when he is one ſheare he will haue two broad teeth afore; when hee is two ſheare, he will haue foure broad teeth afore; when he is three, he will haue ſixe, and when he is foure ſheare, he will haue eight; and after thoſe yeeres his mouth will begin to breake: for, touching that rule of the euenneſſe and vneuenneſſe of the mouth, it is vncertaine, and faileth vpon many occaſions.

The end of the Sheepe.

Of Goates.

CHAPTER. I.

Of Goates, and of their Nature.

SEeing Goates are not of any generall vſe in our Kingdome, but onely nouriſhed in ſome wilde & barraine places, where Cattell of better profit can hardly be maintained, as in the mountainous

mountainous parts of *Wales*, in the barrenneſt parts of *Cornewall* and *Deuonſhire*, on *Malborne* hils, and ſome few about the *Peake*: I will not ſtand vpon any large diſcourſe, but as briefly as I can giue you their natures and cures. You ſhall then know, that the Goate is a beaſt of a hot, ſtrong, and luſty conſtitution; eſpecially in the act of generation, that they exceed all other Cattell: they delight to liue in Mountaines that be high, craggy, and full of Buſhes, Bryars, and other wood; they will feed in any plaine paſtures, but their ſpeciall delight is in brouſing vpon trees, they are ſo nimble of foot, that they will goe in places of greateſt danger. The profit which commeth from them, is their Milke, which is an excellent reſtoratiue, and their Kids which are an excellent Veniſon. The nature of Goates.

For the ſhape of the Goate: he would haue a large body, and well hayred, great legs, vpright ioynts, not bending, a necke plaine and ſhort, a head ſmall and ſlender, large hornes, and bending, a big eye, and a long beard, and his colour white, blacke, or pide. Some doe vſe to ſheare them, to make rough mantles of; but it is not ſo with vs in *England*. The Shee-Goate would haue large teates, and big vdder, hanging eares, and no hornes, as they haue in many places. His ſhape.

Theſe Goates would be kept in ſmall flockes, or heardes, as not aboue a hundred in a heard: as they muſt in the heate of Sommer haue much ſhade, ſo in the Winter likewiſe much ſhelter, for they can neither endure extremity of heate nor cold; eſpecially, the violence of Winter, for that will make the Shee-Goate caſt her Kid, or bring it forth vntimely. Theſe loue Maſt well, but yet you muſt giue them other foode to mixe with it. The beſt time to let the male and female goe together, is about the beginning of *December*. If you houſe Goates, The ordering of Goates.

in the Winter,let them haue no litter to lye on, but the floore paued,or grauelled,for otherwise, their owne heat will annoy them: they must also be kept very cleanely, for they can endure no filthy sauours. For the young Kids,you shall in all points order them as you doe your Lambes. Now, for their preseruation; if they be suffered to goe and chuse their owne food, they are to themselues so good physitians,that they will seldome or neuer be troubled with any inward sickneſſe; onely the vnnaturall exceſſe of their lust maketh them grow soon old, and so both past vse and profit. For those particular diseases which accidentally fall vpon them: here followeth the Cures.

CHAP. II.

Of the peſtilence in Goates,or any inward and hidden ſickneſſe.

IF you perceiue your Goates to droope, or looke with sullen or sad countenances, it is an assured signe of sickneſſe; but if they foame or lather at the mouth, then it is a signe of the peſtilence. The cure is, first, to seperate them from the sound, then to let them bloud, and giue them the Buds and Leaues of *Celodine*, with rushes and reedes to eate,and it is a present remedy.

The cure.

CHAP. III.

Of the dropſie in Goates.

GOates are very much subiect vnto the Dropsie, through their exceſſe drinking of water; the signe whereof is a great inflamation and heate in the skin: the cure is,to seeth *Wormewood* in *Water* and *Salt*, and giue a pint thereof to the Goate to drinke diuers mornings, for to slit and let out the water vnder the shoulder,is not so certaine and safe a cure.

The cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. IIII.

Of ſtopping the teats.

THere will ingender in the teats of Goats a certaine tough hard fleame which will ſtop the Milke from iſſuing; which to cure, you ſhall with your finger and your thumbe pull it away, and then annoint the place with *Hony*, and the *Goates Milke* mixt together. The cure.

CHAP. V.

Of Goates that cannot Kidde.

GOates aboue other Cattell, are troubled with hardneſſe in Kidding, by reaſon that if they be chaſed or hunted, their Kids will turne in their bellies: the remedy then to preſerue them from that danger, is to keep them quiet and vntroubled vntill they haue Kidded.

CHAP. VI.

Of the tetter, or drie ſcab in Goates.

TO heale any Tetter, or drie ſcabbe in Goates, take *Blacke-Soape*, *Tarre*, *Hogs-greaſe*, and *Brimſtone*, mixe them well together, and annoint the ſores therewith, and it will heale them.

CHAP. VII.

Of guelding Riddes in the Sommer ſeaſon.

KIds being guelt in the Sommer ſeaſon, as thoſe which are late kidded muſt neceſſarily be; the Flie will be ſo buſie with the ſoare, that with their blowings they will breed ſuch ſtore of Maggots in the wonnd, that it will endanger their liues: to defend them then from ſuch annoyance of the Flie, you ſhall take *Soote*, *Tarre*, and thicke *Creame*, and mixe them well together, and annoint the wound therewith, and it will both heale it, and keepe the Flie away.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Itch in Goates.

IF your Goates be troubled with an Itch, ſo that they cannot feed for clawing and biting themſelues, you ſhal waſh

wash their skins with old *Chamber-lye*, and greene *Coporas* well boyled together, and it will kill the Itch.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Tuell stopping in Goates.

GOates when they are sucking on their dammes, or when they are new Kidded, will commonly haue a great laxe or squirt, so that the ordure which commeth from them, if it be not well cleansed & taken from them, it will with their owne naturall heate so bake and dry, that it will stop vp their Tuels, so that they cannot dung, which if it be not holpen, the Kidde will die. The cure is, to cleanse the place, and open the Tuell, and then put into it an inch or there about of a small *Candles* end dipt in *Honey*, and then annoint all the Tuell ouer with *Capons grease*.

The cure.

CHAP. X.

Of the Staggers, or Reeling euill in Goates.

IF your Goates be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling euill, which is a disease bred in them by the violent heat of the Sunne, you shall take *Bay Salt* and *Verdiuyce*, and mixe them together, and giue the Goate halfe a pint thereof to drinke; or else take *House-leeke*, and *Dragons*, of each a like, some grounds of *Ale*, with a little new *Milke*, stampe the hearbs, and then mingle them together, then put thereto a few *Geues* grossely beaten, and then boyle it againe, then coole it, and giue the sicke Goate three or foure spoonefuls thereof to drinke, and it will cure her. Now for any other infirmities which shall happen vnto Goates, you may cure them with the same medicines which you cure sheepe, for their natures doe not much differ.

The end of the Goate.

Of

Of Swine.

CHAPTER. I.

Of all manner of Swine, their natures, vse, shapes, and preseruations.

Although Swine are accounted troublesome, noysome, vntruly, and great rauenours, as indeed their natures are not much differing from such qualities; yet the vtility and profit of them, will easily wipe off those offences; for to speake truely of the Swine, he is the Husbandmans best scauenger, and the Huswiues most wholesome sinke, for his food and liuing is by that which would else rot in the yard, make it beastly, and breed no good manure, or being cast downe the ordinary sinke in the house breed noysome smels, corruption, and infection: for from the Husbandman hee taketh Pulse, Chaffe, Barne-dust, Mans ordure, Garbage, and the weedes of his yard; and from the Huswife her Draffe, Swillings, Whey, washing of Tubs, and such like, with which he will liue and keepe a good state of body, very sufficiently, and though he is counted good in no place but the dish onely, yet there he is so louely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. He is by nature greedy, giuen much to roote vp grounds, and teare downe fences, he is very lecherous, and in that act tedious and brutish: he is subiect to much anger, and the fight of the Boares is exceeding mortall: they can by no meanes endure stormes, windes, or foule weather, they are excellent obseruers of their owne homes, and exceeding great louers one of another: so that they will die vpon any beast that offendeth their fellowes.

Now touching the choyse of Swine, you shall vnder-

Of the choyse and shape of Swine.

stand that no Countrey in *England* breedeth naturally better Swine one then another, but if the race and keeping be alike, the proportion and goodnesse will be alike: therefore in the choyse of your Swine, chiefly the Boares and Sowes which you breed of, let them be long and large of body, deepe sided, and deep bellied, thick thighes, and short legges, for though the long-legged Swine appeare a goodly beast, yet he but couseneth the eye, and is not so profitable to the Butcher: high clawes, thicke necke, a short and strong groyne, and a good thick chine well set with strong bristles: the colour is best which is all of one peece, as all white, or all sanded, the pide are the worst and most apt to take the Meazels, the black is tollerable, but our Kingdome through the coldnesse breedeth them seldome.

The vse and profit of Swine.

The vse and profit of Swine is only (as the Husbandman saith) for the roofe, which is Bacon, for the spit which is Porke, Sowse and Puddings, and for breede, which is their Pigs onely. To haue too many Sowes in a yard is not good; for their increase, and bringing forth is so great, that they will for want of foode eate one another: A Sow will bring forth Pigs three times in a yeere, namely at the end of euery ten weekes, and the numbers are great which they will bring forth: for I haue known one Sow haue twenty Pigs at one litter, twelue, fourteen and sixeteene are very common; yet a Sow can bring vp no more Pigs then she hath Teats, therefore looke how many she hath, and so many Pigs preserue of the best, the rest cast away, or put to other Sowes which want, yet giue sucke. A Sow will bring Pigs from one yeare olde, till she be seauen yeares old: The Pigs which you reare after you haue chosen the best for Boares or Sowes to breed on, geld the rest both males and females: the males

will

will make goodly Hogs, which are excellent Bacon or Porke, and the females which are called ſpayd-guilts, will do the like; and breed a great deale more greaſe in their bodies, whence it comes that the Huſbandman eſteemes one ſpayd-guilt before two Hogs. Young ſhots which are Swine of three quarters, or but one yeere old, are the daintieſt Porke.

Now for the preſeruation of Swine, it is contained in their gouernment and food, and is all that belongeth to the office of the Swine-heard. The orderlieſt feeding of Swine is, (when you keepe them, but in good ſtate of body, and not ſeeke to fat them) in the morning early when you vnſtie them is to giue them Draffe, Pulſe, or other garbage, with ſwilings in their troughes, and when they haue eaten it, to driue them to the field, where they may graze and roote for their food: and of grounds the ſoft mariſh and mooriſh grounds are the beſt, where they may get the roots of Sedge, Reeds, Ruſhes, Knot-graſſe, and ſuch like, which is wholeſome for Swine: and at the fall of the Leafe it is good to driue them to hedges, where they may get Hawes, Heps, Sloes, Crabs, or ſuch fruit, which is alſo very wholeſome: and the poorer ſort will gather theſe fruites, and keepe them ſafe to feed their Swine with all the Winter. When Euening commeth, you ſhall driue your Swine home, and then filling their troughes with Draffe and Swilling, let them fill their bellies, and then ſtye them vp, ſo ſhall you keepe them from doing other hurts or iniuries. If once in a fortnight you mixe with your Swillings ſome *Radle*, or red *Oaker*, it will preſerue them wonderfully from Meazels and all inward infections. And thus much for the generall diſcourſe of Swine: Now I will proceede to their particular infirmities, and other buſineſſes.

CHAP. II.

Of the Feauer, or any hidden ſickeneſſe in Swine.

THere is no beaſt maketh his ſickeneſſe ſo apparant as the Swine, for when he findeth any griefe or diſtemperature in his body, he preſently droopeth, forſakes his meate, and will not eate till he finde in himſelfe a perfect recouery: Therefore when you ſhall ſo find him to forſake his meat, you ſhall firſt let him blood vnder his taile, and vnder his eares, and if they bleed not freſhly enough, you ſhall beate them with a ſmall ſticke, and that will bring forth the bloud; then wrap about the wounds the barke of a young *Oſier*, and then keepe him warme, and giue him to drinke warme *Swillings*, well mixt with *Barley* meale, and red *Oaker*.

The cure.

CHAP. III.

Of the Murren, Peſtilence, or Catharre in Swine.

THeſe diſeaſes being all of one nature are very much incident to Swine, and ſpring from many grounds, as from corruption in bloud ingendred by the eating of rotten fruit, or too much Butchers garbage, and many times by eating too ranke graſſe, wherein is much *Hemlocke*; the particular ſignes are, moyſt eyes, and their heads borne on one ſide, but the generall knowledge is their faſting and mortality. The cure is, to giue them in warme *Waſh*, *Hens*-dung, and boyld *Liuerwort*, with a little red *Oaker*.

The cure.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the Gall in Swine.

SWine will oft haue an ouer-flowing of the Gall, becauſe choller is much powerfull in them, which you ſhall know by a ſwelling which will riſe vnder their Iawes: And the cure is, to ſtampe *Gall-wort*, or *Saffron*, and mixe it with *Hony* and *Water*, and then ſtrayning it, giue it the Swine to drinke by a pint at a time.

The cure.

CHAP

CHAP. V.

Of the Meazels in Swine.

THis disease of all other is most common in Swine, and with most ease helped; as thus, you shall take the oldest *Vrine* that you can get, and mixe it with red *Oaker* till it be thicke, and about the quantitie of an Ale quart, then mixe it with a gallon of warme sweet *Whey*, and giue it the Swine to drinke after he hath beene kept all night fasting.

CHAP. VI.

Of Impostumes in any part of a Swine.

SWine will haue Impostumes in many parts of their bodies, as vnder their throats, their eares, bellies, and oft vpon their sides. The cure is, if they be soft, to lance them, and let out the matter, and then heale them with *Tarre* and *Butter*, but if they be not soft, then let the Swine bloud vnder the tongue, and rubbe all his mouth, chappes, and groyne with *Wheat* meale and *Salt*, and the Impostume will goe away. The cure.

CHAP. VII.

Of vomiting in Swine.

IF your Swine doe vomit and cast vp his meate, you shall giue him splented *Beanes* to eate, and they will strengthen his stomacke.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Leanesse, Mislike, Scurfe, and Mangines in Swine.

THese diseases proceed from corruption of bloud, ingendred by lying wet in their sties, hauing filthy rotten litter, or much scarcitie of meate. The cure is, first to let the Swine bloud vnder the taile, then to take a Woole-Carde and to combe off all the scurfe and filth from the Swines backe, euen till his skinne bleede: then take *Tarre*, *Boares grease* and *Brimstone*, and mixing them well together, annoynt the Swine therewith; then The cure.

let the Stye be mended, his Litter be sweet, and giue him good warme foode, and the Swine will be fat and sound very sodainely.

CHAP. IX.

Of the sleeping euill in Swine.

SWine are much subiect to this disease in the Sommer-time, & you shall know it by their continuall sleeping, and neglecting to eate their meate. The cure is, to house them vp, and keep them fasting twentie and foure houres; then in the morning when hunger pincheth them, to giue them to drinke water, in which is stampt good store of *Stonecrope*; which, as soone as they haue drunke, they will vomite and cast, and that is a present remedy.

The cure.

CHAP. X.

Of paine in the Milt.

SWine are oft troubled with paine in their Milts or Spleenes, which proceedeth from the eating of Mast, when they are first put thereunto, through their ouer greedy eating thereof, and is knowne by a reeling, going of one side. The cure is, to giue them the iuyce of *Wormewood*, in a little *Honyed-water* to drinke, and it will asswage the paine.

The cure.

CHAP. XI.

Of the vnnaturalnesse of Sowes.

MAny Sowes are so vnnaturall that they will deuoure their Pigges when they haue farro'd them, which springeth from an vnnaturall greedines in them: which to helpe, you must watch her when she farroweth, and take away the Pigges as they fall, then take the wreckling, or worst Pigge, and annoynt it all ouer with the iuyce of *Stonecrop*, and so giue it to the Sow againe: and if she deuoure it, it will make her cast and vomit so extreamely, that the paine of the surfet will make her loathe to doe the like againe: But of all cures, the best

for

for such an vnnaturall beast is to feede her and kill her.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Laxe or Flixe in Hogges.

FOr the Laxe or Flixe in Swine, you shall giue them *Veriuyce* and *Milke* mixt together to drinke, and then feede him with drie foode, as spletted *Beanes*, *Akornes* or *Akorne-huskes*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the lugging of Swine with dogges.

IF your Swine be extreamely lugged and bitten with dogs, to preuent the ranckling and impostumation of the soare, you shall annoynt it with *Vinegar*, *Sope*, and *Tallow* mixt together, and it will cure the same.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of the Poxe in Swine.

THe Poxe is a filthy and infectious disease in Swine, proceeding from corrupt bloud, ingendred by pouertie, wet lying, lowsinesse, and such like; and the Swine can neuer prosper which hath them. The cure is, to giue him first to drinke two spoonefuls of *Treakle* in a pinte of *Honied-water*, which will expell the infection outwardly, then to annoynt the sores with *Brimstone* and *Boares-grease* mixt together, and so seperate the sicke from the sound. The cure.

CHAP. XV.

Of killing Maggots in the eares or other parts of Swine.

IF Maggots shall breede in the eares of your Swine, which haue beene lugged with Dogges, for want of good looking vnto, as often it happeneth: you shall take take either the sweetest Worte you can get, or else *Hony*, and annoynt the sores therewith, and the Maggots presently will fall off and die.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of feeding a Swine exceeding fat, either for Bacon, or for Larde.

The feeding of Swine in Wood Countries.

Diuers men according to the nature of diuers Countries, haue diuers wayes in feeding of their Swine, as those which liue neare vnto Woods, and places where store of Mast is, turne their Swine vnto the Mast for sixe or eight weekes, and then hauing got flesh and fatnesse on their backes doe bring them home, and put them vp in Sties, and then feede them for ten daies or a fortnight after with olde drie Pease giuen them oft in the day, a little at once, with water, as much as they will drinke: for this will harden the flesh and fat so that it will not consume when it comes to boyling: this manner of feeding is good, and not to be disliked.

The feeding of Swine in Champaine Countries.

Now, the feeding of swine in champaine Countries, which are farre from Woods, is in this manner: First, you shall stie vp those swine which you intend to feede, and let them not come out of the same till they be fed, but haue their foode and water brought vnto them: now, the first two daies you shall giue them nothing; the third day you shall early in the morning giue them a pretty quantitie of drie Pease or Beanes; at noone you shall giue them as much more; at foure a clocke as much more, and when you goe to bed as much more, but all that day no water: the next day you shall feede them againe at the same houres, and set water by them that they may drinke at their owne pleasures; and twice or thrice a weeke, as your prouision will serue you, it is good to fill their bellies with sweet Whay, Butter-Milke, or warme wash, but by no meanes scant the proportion of their Pease: and by thus doing, you shall feede a swine fatte enough for the slaughter in foure or fiue weekes.

Of feeding at the Reeke

There be other Husbandmen in Champaine Countries,

as in *Leycestershire*, and such like, that turne their Swine to Pease-reekes, or stackes, set in the Fields, neere vnto water furrowes, or rundles, so that they may let the water into the stacke-yard; and then morning and euening cut a cutting of the stacke or reeke, and spread the reapes amongst the Swine: this manner of feeding is best for small Porkets; and will fat them reasonably in three weekes or a moneth. If you feede Sheepe amongst your Porkets, it is very good, and daily by many practised; for by that meanes you shall not loose any of your Graine, for what your Sheepe cannot gather vp, your Porkets will.

Of feeding of Swine in or about great Cities.

Now, for such as liue in or neare about great Cities, or Townes, as *London*, *Yorke*, or such like, and haue neither great store of Mast, nor great store of Graine; yet they haue a manner of feeding as good, and somewhat more speedier then any of the other, onely the Bacon is not so sweet or toothsome; and thus it is: They stie vp their fatlings, as is before-said, and then take Chandlers Graines, which is the dregs and offall of rendred Tallow, as hard skinnes, kels, and fleshly lumpes, which will not melt, together with other course skins of the Tallow, Suet, or Kitchin fee, and mixing it with warme Wash, giue it the Swine to eate three or foure times in the day, and it will suddenly puffe him vp with fatnesse; then bestow of euery Swine a Bushell of dry Pease to harden his flesh, and you may then kill them at your pleasure. The only danger of this food is, it will at first sometimes make Swine scoure; especially young Pigges, if they eate it: but assoone as you perceiue such a fault, giue vnto your elder Swine, Milke and Verdiuyce, and to your Pigges Verdiuyce onely.

Of feeding Hoggs for Larde, or Boares for Brawne.

Now, lastly, the best feeding of a Swine for Larde, or a Boare for Brawne, is to feede them the first weeke with Barley, sodden till it breake, and sod in such quantitie,

that it may euer be giuen ſweet: then after to feed them with raw Mault from the floore, before it be dryed, till they be fat enough; and then for a weeke after, to giue them drie Peaſe or Beanes to harden their fleſh. Let their drinke be the waſhing of Hoggeſheads, or Ale Barrels, or ſweete Whay, and let them haue ſtore thereof. This manner of feeding, breeds the whiteſt, fatteſt, and beſt fleſh that may be, as hath beene approued by the beſt Husbands.

The end of the Swine of all ſorts.

Of Conies.

CHAPTER I.

Of the tame rich Conie, his nature, choyce, profit, and preſeruation.

The nature of the Cony

ALL ſorts of Conies may as well be kept tame as wilde, and doe aboue other Beaſts delight in impriſonment and ſolitarineſſe, which proceedeth from the ſtrength of melancholy in their natures, being creatures ſo much participating of the earth, that their delight is to liue in Holes, Rockes, and other darke Cauernes. They are violently hot in the act of generation, and perform it with ſuch vigour and exceſſe, that they ſwound and lie in traunces a good ſpace after the deede is done. The males are giuen to much crueltie, & would kill the young Rabbets if hee could come to them: whence it proceedeth, that the Females after they haue kindled, hide their young ones, and cloſe vp their holes, ſo that the Bucke-Conie may not finde them. The Female, or Doe-Conies, are wonderfull in their increaſe, and bring forth young ones

ones euery moneth: therefore, when you keepe them tame in Boxes, you must obserue to watch them, and as soone as they haue kindled, to put them to the Bucke, or otherwise they will mourne, and hardly bring vp their young ones.

The Boxes, in which you shall keepe your tame Conies, would be made of thinne Wainescot boards, some two foot square, and one foot high; and that square must be diuided into two roomes, a greater roome with open windowes of wyar, through which the Conie may feede; and a lesser roome without light, in which the Conie may lodge, and kindle, and before them both a Trough, in which you may put meate, and other necessaries for the Conie: and thus you may make Boxe vpon Boxe in diuers stories, keeping your Bucks by themselues, and your Does by themselues, except it be such Does as haue not bred, and then you may let a Bucke lodge with them: also when your Doe hath kindled one nest, and then kindleth another, you shall take the first from her, and put them together in a seuerall Boxe, amongst Rabbits of their owne age; prouided that the Boxe be not pestred, but that they may haue ease and libertie. Of Boxes for tame Conies.

Now, for the choise of these tame rich Conies, you shall not, as in other Cattell, looke to their shape, but to their richnesse, onely elect your Buckes the largest, and goodliest Conies you can get: and for the richnesse of the skin, that is accounted the richest, which hath the equallest mixture of black and white haire together, yet the blacke rather shadowing the white, then the white any thing at all ouermastring the black, for a black skinne with a few siluer haires is much richer then a white skin with a few blacke haires: but as I said before, to haue them equally or indifferently mixt is the best aboue all other: the Furre Of the choyse of rich Conies.

would be thicke, deepe, ſmooth, and ſhining, and a blacke coate without ſiluer haires though it be not reckoned a rich coate, yet it is to be preferred before a white, a pyed, a yellow, a dunne, or a gray.

Of the profit of rich Conies.

Now for the profit of theſe rich Conies, (for vnleſſe they did farre away, & by many degrees exceede the profit of all other Conies, they were not worthy the charge which muſt be beſtowed vpon them) it is this: Firſt, euery one of theſe rich Conies which are killed in ſeaſon, as from *Martilmas* vntill *Candlemas*, is worth any fiue other Conies, for they are of body much fatter and larger, and when another skin is worth two pence or three pence at the moſt, they are worth two ſhillings, or two ſhillings ſixe pence: againe, they increaſe oftner, and bring forth moe Rabbets at one kindling then any wilde Cony doth; they are euer ready at hand for the diſh, Winter and Summer, without charge of Nets, Ferrits, or other engines, and giue their bodies gratis, for their skins will euer pay their maſters charge with a moſt large intereſt.

Of the feeding & preſeruation of Conies.

Now for the feeding and preſeruation of theſe rich Conies, it is nothing ſo coſtly or troubleſome as many haue imagined, and as ſome (ignorant in the skill of keeping them) haue made the world thinke: for the beſt food you can feede a Cony with, is the ſweeteſt, ſhorteſt, ſofteſt, and beſt *Hay* you can get, of which one load will ſerue two hundred couples a yeere, and out of the flocke of two hundred, you may ſpend in your houſe two hundred, and ſell in the Market two hundred, yet maintaine the ſtocke good, and anſwere euery ordinary caſualtie. This *Hay* in little clouen ſtickes would be ſo placed before the Boxes that the Conies might with eaſe reach it, and pull it out of the ſame, yet ſo as they may not ſcatter nor waſte any. In the troughes vnder

their

their Boxes, you shall put sweet *Oates*, and their water, & this should be the ordinary & constant food wherwith you should feed your Conies, for all other should bee vsed but Physically, as for the preseruatiō of their healths; as thus, you shall twice or thrise in a fortnight, for the cooling of their bodies, giue them *greeues*, as *Mallowes*, *Clauer-grasse*, *Sower-dockes*, blades of greene *Corne*, *Cabbage* or *Colewort* leaues, and such like, all which cooleth and nourisheth exceedingly: some vse to giue them sometimes sweet *Graines*, but that must be vsed very seldome, for nothing sooner rotteth a Cony: you must also haue great care, that when you cut any grasse for them, or other weeds, that there grow no yong *Hemlocke* amongst it, for though they will eat it with all greedinesse, yet it is a present poyson, and kils sodainely: you must also haue an especiall care euery day to make their Boxes sweet & cleane, for the strong sauour of their ordure and pisse is so violent, that it will both annoy themselues, and those which shall be frequent amongst them.

Now for the infirmities which are incident vnto them, they are but two: the first is rottennesse, which commeth by giuing them too much greene meate, or gathering their *Greeues* and giuing it them with the dew on; therefore let them haue it but seldome, and then the drinesse of the *Hay* will euer drinke vp the moysture, knit them, and keepe them sound without danger. Of the rot in Conies.

The next is a certaine rage or madnesse, ingendred by corrupt blood springing from the ranknes of their keeping; and you shall know it by their wallowing and tumbling with their heels vpward, & leaping in their Boxes. The cure is, to giue them *Harethistle* to eat, & it will heale them. And thus much of the tame rich Cony & his properties. Of madnes in Conies.

The end of the fonre-footed Beasts.

The second Booke.

Of Poultrie.

CHAPTER I.

Containing the ordering, fatting, cramming, and curing of all infirmities of Poultry, as Cockes, Hens, Chickens, Capons, Geese, Turkies, Pheasants, Partridges, Quailes, Housedoues, and all sorts of Fowle whatsoeuer. And first of the Dung-hill Cocke, Henne, Chicken and Capon.

SOme small thing hath beene written of this nature before, but so drawne from the opinions of old Writers, as Italians, French, Dutch, and such like, that it hath no coherence or congruity with the practise and experience of English customes, both their rules and climbes being so different from ours, that except we were to liue in their Countries, the rules which are Printed are vseleſſe, and to no purpose. To let passe then the opinion of Strangers, and come to our owne home-bred knowledge, which is so mixed with all profitable experiments, that it needeth not the modles of other Nations so much as men would make vs beleeue.

Of the dung-hill Cocke.

You shall vnderstand that the dung-hill-Cocke (for the fighting Cocke deserueth a much larger and particular discourse) is a Fowle of all other birds the most manliest, stately, and maiesticall, very tame and familiar with the Man, and naturally inclined to liue and prosper in habitable houses: he is hot and strong in the Act of generation, and will serue ten Hens sufficiently, & some, twelue

and

and thirteene: He delighteth in open and liberal plaines, where he may lead forth his Hens into greene pastures, and vnder hedges, where they may worme and bathe themselues in the Sunne, for to be pent vp in walled places, or in paued Courts is most vnnaturall vnto them, neither will they prosper therein.

Now of the choise and shape of the dung-hill-Cocke, he would bee of a large and well fised body, long from the head to the rumpe, and thicke in the garth; his necke would bee long, loose and curiously bending it, and his body together being straight, and high vp erected, as the Falcon and other birds of pray are, his combe, wattles, and throat would be large, great compasse, iagged, and very Scarlet red, his eyes round and great, the colour answering the colour of his plume or male, as gray with gray, red with red, or yellow with yellow, his bill would be crooked, sharp, and strongly set on to his head, the colour being sutable with the colour of the feathers on his head, his maine or necke feathers would bee very long, bright, and shining, couering from his head to his shoulders, his legs straight, and of a strong beame, with large long spurres, sharpe, and a little bending; and the colour blacke, yellow, or blewish, his clawes short, strong, and well wrincled; his tayle long, and couering his body very closely: and for the generall colour of the dung-hill Cocke, it would be red, for that is medicinall, and oft vsed in Cullisses and restoratiues. This Cooke should be valiant within his owne walke, and if he be a little knauish, he is so much the better; he would be oft crowing, and busie in scratching the earth to finde out wormes and other food for his Hennes. Of the choise and shape of the Cocke.

Now for the Henne, if she be a good one, shee should not differ much from the nature of the Cocke, but be valiant, Of the Henne her choise and shape.

liant, vigilant, and laborious both for her ſelfe and her Chickens. In ſhape the biggeſt and largeſt are the beſt, euery proportion anſwering theſe before deſcribed of the Cock, onely in ſtead of her Comb ſhe ſhould haue vpon her crowne a high thicke tuft of feathers: to haue many & ſtrong clawes is good, but to want hinder claws is better, for they oft breake the Egs, & ſuch Hens ſometimes proue vnnatural: it is not good to chuſe a crowing Hen, for they are neither good breeders nor good layers. If you chuſe Hens to ſit, chuſe the elder, for they be conſtant, and will ſit out their times; and if you will chuſe Hens to lay, chuſe the yongeſt, for they are luſty and prone to the act of ingendring, but for neither purpoſe chuſe a fat Hen, for if you ſet her, ſhe wil forſake her neſt, and if you keepe her to lay, ſhe will lay her Egs without ſhels. Beſides, a fat Hen will waxe ſloathfull, and neither delight in the one nor in the other Art of nature, ſuch Hens then are euer fitter for the diſh then the hen-houſe.

Of ſetting Hennes.

The beſt time to ſet Hens to haue the beſt, largeſt, and moſt kindely Chickens, is in February, in the increaſe of the Moone, ſo that ſhe may hatch or diſcloſe her Chickens in the increaſe of the next new Moone, being in March, for one brood of March Chickens is worth three broods of any other: you may ſet Hens from March till October, and haue good Chickens, but not after by any meanes, for the Winter is a great enemy to their breeding. A Henne doth ſit twenty one dayes iuſt, and then hatcheth, but Peahens, Turkies, Geeſe, Ducks, and other water-fowle ſit thirty: ſo that if you ſet your Hen, as you may doe vpon any of their egges, you muſt ſet her vpon them nine dayes before you ſet her vpon her owne. A Hen will couer ninetine egges well, and that is the moſt, in true rule, ſhe ſhould couer, but vpon what number ſoeuer

soeuer you set her, let it be odde, for so the egges will lie round, close, and in euen proportion together: It is good when you lay your Egges first vnder your Hennes, to marke the vpper side of them, and then to watch the Hen, to see if she busie her selfe to turne them from the one side to the other, which if you finde shee doth not, then when she riseth from her egges, to feed or bathe her selfe, you must supply that office, and turne euery Egge your selfe, and esteeme your Henne of so much the lesse reckoning for the vse of breeding: be sure that the egges which you lay vnder her, be new and sound, which you may know by their heauinesse, fulnesse, and cleerenesse, if you hold them vp betwixt the Sun and your eie-sight; you must by no meanes, at any time raise your Hen from her nest, for that will make her vtterly forsake it. Choyse of Egges.

Now, for helping a Henne to hatch her Egges, or doing that which should be her office, it is vnnecessarie, and shall be much better to be forborne then any way vsed; or to make doubt of bringing forth, or to thinke the Henne sitteth too long (as many foolish curious housewiues doe) if you be sure you set her vpon sound Egges, is as friuolous, but if you set her vpon vnsound Egges, then blame your selfe, both of the losse and iniury done to the Henne in her losse of labour. A Henne will be a good sitter from the second yeare of her laying to the fift, but hardly any longer: you shall obserue euer when your Hen riseth from her nest, to haue meate and water ready for her, lest straying too farre to seeke her foode, she let her Egges coole too much, which is very hurtfull. In her absence you shal stirre vp the straw of her nest, and make it soft and handsome, and lay the Egges in order, as she left them: doe not in the election of your Egges, chuse those which are monstrous

great, for they many times haue two yolkes, and though some write, that such Egs will bring out two Chickens, yet they are deceiued, for if they bring forth two, they are commonly most abortiue and monstrous. To persume the nest with Brimstone is good, but with Rosemary is much better. To set Hens in the Winter time in stowes or ouens is of no vse with vs in *England*, and though they may by no meanes bring forth, yet will the Chickens be neuer good nor profitable, but like the planting of Lemon and Pomegranate trees, the fruit will come a great deale short of the charges. When your Hen at any time is absent from her nest, you must haue great care to see that the Cocke come not to sit vpon the Egges, (as he will offer to doe) for he will endanger to breake them, and make her loue her nest worse.

Of Chickens.

Assoone as your Chickens be hatcht, if any be weaker then other, you shall lap them in Wooll, and let them haue the ayre of the fire, and it will strengthen them; to perfume them with a little Rosemary is very wholesome also; and thus you may in a siue keepe the first hatcht Chickins till the rest be disclose (for Chickins would haue no meate for two dayes) and some shels being harder then other, they will take so much distance of time in opening: yet vnlesse the Chickens be weake, or the Hen rude, it is not amisse to let them alone vnder her, for she will nourish them most kindely: after two dayes is past, the first meat you giue them should be very small Oatemeale, some drie, and some steept in Milke, or else fine wheat-bread crummes, and after they haue got strength, then Curds, Cheese-parings, white bread crusts soak'd in Milke or drinke; Barley-meale or wheate-bread scalded, or any such like soft meat that is small, and will easily be diuided. It is good to keepe

Chickes

Chickes one fortnight in the house, and after to suffer them to goe abroad with the Henne to worme, for that is very wholesome: to chop greene Chyues amongst your Chickens meate will preserue them from the Rye, and other diseases in the head; neither must you at any time let your Chickins want water, for if they be forc'd to drinke in puddles, it will breed the Pippe: also, to feed vpon Tares, Darnell, or Cockell, is dangerous for young Chickens.

Of feeding and cramming Chickens.

You may by these foodes before said, feed Chickens ry fat vnder their Dams: but if you will haue fat cram'd Chickens, you shall coope them vp when the Dam forsaketh them, and the best crams for them is wheat-meale and milke, made into dough, and then the crammes steeped in Milke, and so thrust downe their throates; but in any case, let the crams be small, and well wet for choaking. Foureteene dayes will feede a Chicken sufficiently: and thus much briefly for your breed.

Of preseruing Egges.

Now, because Egges of themselues are a singular profit; you shall vnderstand, that the best way to preserue or keepe them long, is, as some thinke, to lay them in Straw, and couer them close, but that is too cold; and besides will make them musty: others will lay them in Bran, but that is too hot, and will make them putrifie: and others will lay them in Salt, but that makes them waste and diminish: the best way then to keepe them most sweet, most sound, and most full, is onely to keepe them in a heape of old Malt, close, and well couered all ouer.

Of gathering Egges.

You shall gather your Egges vp once a day, and leaue in the nest but the nest-Egge, and no more; and that would euer be in the after-noone when you haue seene euery Henne come from her nest seuerally: some Hens will by their cackling tell you when they haue laide, but

ſome will lay mute, therefore you muſt let your owne eye be your inſtructer.

Of the Capon, when to carue him.

Now, touching the Capon, which is the guelt Cocke-chicken, you ſhall vnderſtand, that the beſt time to carue or gueld him, is as ſoone as the Dam hath left them, (if the ſtones be come downe (or elſe as ſoone as they begin to crow: for the art of caruing it ſelfe, it is both common and eaſie, and much ſooner to be learned by ſeeing one carued, then by any demonſtration in writing.

A Capon to leade Chickens.

Theſe Capons are of two vſes: the one is, to lead chickens, ducklings, yong Turkies, Peahens, Pheſants & Partriges, which he will doe altogether, both naturally and kindly, and through largeneſſe of his body will brood or couer eaſily thirty or thirty and fiue; he will lead them forth ſafely, and defend them againſt Kites or Buzzards, more better then the Hens: therefore the way to make him to take, is, with a fine ſmall Brier, or elſe ſharpe Nettles at night, to beate and ſting all his breaſt and nether parts, and then in the darke to ſeate the Chickens vnder him, whoſe warmth taketh away his ſmart, hee will fall much in loue with them, and whenſoeuer hee proueth vnkinde, you muſt ſting, or beate him againe, and this will make him he will neuer forſake them.

Of feeding or Cramming Capons.

The other vſe of Capons is, to feed for the Diſh, as either at the Barne dores, with craps of Corne and the chauings of Pulſe, or elſe in Pens in the houſe, by cramming them, which is the moſt dainty. The beſt way then to cram a Capon (ſetting all ſtrange inuentions apart) is to take Barley-meale, reaſonably ſifted, and mixing it with new Milke, make it into a good ſtiffe dough; then make it into long crams, biggeſt in the midſt, and ſmall at both endes, and then wetting them in lukewarme Milke, giue the Capon a full gorgefull thereof three times

times a day, Morning, Noone, and night, and he will in three weekes be as fat as any man neede to eate. As for mixing their crams with sweet Worte, Hogs-greaſe, or Sallet-Oyle, they are by experience found to breede loathe in the Birds, and not to feede at all, onely keepe this obſeruation, not to giue your Capon new meat till the firſt be put ouer; and if you finde your Capon hard of digeſtion, then you ſhall ſift your meale finer, for the finer your meale is, the ſooner it will paſſe through their bodies. And thus much for the Capon. Now for their infirmities, they follow in order.

CHAP. II.

Of the Pippe in Poultrie.

THe Pippe is a white thin ſcale, growing on the tippe of the tongue, and will make Poultrie they cannot feede: it is eaſie to be diſcerned, and proceedeth from drinking puddle water, from want of water, or from eating filthy meate. The cure is, to pull off the ſcale with your naile, and then rub the tongue with ſalt. The cure.

CHAP. III.

Of the roupp in Poultrie.

THe roupp is a filthy bile or ſwelling on the rumpe of Poultrie, and will corrupt the whole body. It is knowne by the ſtaring and turning backewards of the feathers. The cure is, to pull away the feathers, and opening the ſore to thruſt out the Core, and then waſh the place with Salt and water, or with brine, and it helpeth. The cure.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the Fluxe in Poultrie.

THe fluxe in Poultrie commeth with eating too much moyſt meate. The cure is, to giue them Peaſe-branne ſcalded, and it will ſtay them. The cure.

CHAP. V.

Of stopping in the belly.

STopping in the bellies of Poultrie, is contrary to the fluxe, so that they cannot mute: therefore, you shall annoint their vents, and then giue them either small bits of bread, or Corne steept in mans vrine.

CHAP. VI.

Of Lice in Poultrie.

IF your Poultrie be much troubled with lice, as it is a common infirmitie, proceeding from corrupt food, or want of bathing in sand, ashes, or such like; you shall take Pepper small beaten, & mixing it with warme water, wash your Poultrie therein, and it will kill all sorts of vermine.

CHAP. VII.

Of stinging with venemous wormes.

IF your Poultrie be stung with any venemous thing, as you may perceiue by their lowring and swelling, you shall then annoynt them with Rewe and Butter mixt together, and it helpeth.

CHAP. VIII.

Of sore eyes in Poultrie.

IF your Poultrie haue sore eyes, you shall take a leafe or two of ground-Iuie, and chawing it in your mouth, suck out the iuyce, and spit it into the sore eye, and it will most assuredly heale it.

CHAP. IX.

Of Hennes which Crow.

IF your Hennes crow, which is an ill signe and vnnaturall; you shall pull their wings, and giue her to eate either Barley scorced, or small wheate, and keepe her close from other Poultrie.

CHAP. X.

Of Hennes that eate their Egges.

IF your henne will eate her Egges, you shall onely lay for her nest-Egge a piece of Chalke cut like an Egge, at which

which oft pecking and looſing her labour, ſhe will refraine the euill.

CHAP. XI.

Of keeping a Henne from ſitting.

IF you would not haue your henne ſit, you ſhall bathe her oft in cold water, and thruſt a ſmall feather through her noſtrils.

CHAP. XII.

Of making Hennes lay ſoone and oft.

IF you feede your hennes often with toaſts taken out of Ale, with Barley boilde, or ſplitted fitches, they will lay ſoone, oft, and all the winter.

CHAP. XIII.

Of making Hennes leane.

BEcauſe fat hennes commonly either lay their Egges without ſhels, or at the beſt hand lay very ſmall Egges: to keepe them leane, and in good plight for laying, you ſhall mixe both their meate and water with the pouder of *Tyleſheards*, *Chalke*, or elſe *Tares*, twice or thrice a weeke.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of the Crow-trodden.

IF your Henne be trodden with a carryon Crow, or Rooke, as oft they are, it is mortall and incurable, and you ſhall know it by the ſtaring vp of her feathers, and hanging of her wings, there is no way with her then but preſently to kill her.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Henne-houſe, and the ſcituation.

NOw for as much as no Poultry can be kept either in health or ſafetie abroad, but muſt of force be houſed, you ſhall vnderſtand that your Henne-houſe would be large and ſpacious, with ſomewhat a high rooſe, the wals ſtrong, both to keepe out theeues and vermine, the windowes

windowes vpon the Sunne rising, strongly lathed, and close shuts inward, round about the inside of the wals vpon the ground would be built large pens of three foot high, for Geese, Duckes, and great fowle to sit in. Neare to the eauings of the house would be long Pearches, reaching from one side of the house to the other, on which should sit your Cockes, Hennes, Capons and Turkies, each on seuerall Pearches, are they are disposed: at another side of the house in that part which is darkest, ouer the ground pens, would be fixed hampers full of straw for nests, in which your Hens shall lay their Egges; but when they sit to bring forth Chickens, then let them sit on the ground, for otherwise is dangerous: let there be pins stricken into the wals, so that your Poultrie may climbe to their Pearches with ease: let the flore by no meanes be paued, but of earth, smooth and easie: let the smaller fowle haue a hole at one end of the house made to come in and out at; when they please, or else they will seeke roust in other places, and for the greater fowle, the doore may be opened Euening and Morning; this house would be placed either neare some Kitchin, Brewhouse, or else some Kilne, where it may haue ayre of the fire, and be perfumed with smoake, which to Pullen is delightfull and wholesome. And thus much of the Cocke, Henne, Capon, and Chicken.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Geese, their nature, choise, and how to breed them.

GEese, are a fowle of great profit many waies, as first for foode, next for their feathers, and lastly for their grease. They are held of Husband-men to be fowle of two liues, because they liue both on land and water: and therefore all men must vnderstand, that except he haue either Pond or Streame, he can neuer keepe Geese well.

They

They are ſo watchfull and carefull ouer themſelues that they will preuent moſt dangers: Graſſe alſo they muſt neceſſarily haue, and the worſt, and that which is the moſt vſeleſſe is the beſt, as that which is mooriſh, rotten, and vnſauoury for cattell. To good graſſe they are a great enemy, for their dung and treading will putrifie it, and make it worſe then barraine.

Now for the choyſe of Geeſe, the largeſt is the beſt, and the colour would be white or gray, all of one paire, for pyde are not ſo profitable, and blacke are worſe: your Gander would be knauiſh and hardy, for he will defend his Goſlings the better. The choyſe of Geeſe.

Now for the laying of egges, a Gooſe beginneth to lay in the Spring, and ſhe that layeth earlieſt is euer the beſt Gooſe. for ſhe may haue a ſecond hatch. Geeſe will lay twelue, and ſome ſixteene egges; ſome will lay more, but it is ſeldome, and they cannot be all well couered: you ſhall know when your Gooſe will lay, by her carrying of ſtraw vp and downe in her mouth, and ſcattering it abroad; and you ſhall know when ſhe will ſit by her continuing on the neſt ſtill after ſhe hath laid. You muſt ſet a Gooſe vpon her owne egges, for ſhee will hardly or vnkindly ſit on another Gooſes egges: you ſhall in her ſtraw when you ſet her, mixe *Nettle* rootes, for it is good for the Goſlings: thirtie dayes is the full time that a Gooſe ſitteth, but if the weather be faire and warme, ſhe will hatch three or foure daies ſooner: euer when the Gooſe riſeth from the Neſt, you ſhall giue her meate, as ſlegge Oates, and Branne ſcalded, and giue her leaue to bathe in the watet. After ſhe hath hatched her Goſlings, you ſhall keepe them in the houſe tenne daies, and feede them with curds, ſcalded chippings, or Barley-meale in Milke knoden and broken, alſo ground Of laying egges and ſitting. Ordering of Goſlings.

Malt is excellent good, or any Branne that is ſcalded in Water, Milke, or tappings of drinke. After they haue got a little ſtrength, you may let them goe abroad with a keeper fiue or ſixe houres in a day, and let the dam at her pleaſure intice them into the water; then bring them in, and put them vp, and thus order them till they be able to defend themſelues from vermine. After a Goſling is a moneth or ſixe weekes old, you may put it vp to feede for a greene Gooſe, and it will be perfectly fed in another moneth following: and to feede them there is no meate better then ſlegge Oates, boyl'd and giuen plenty thereof thriſe a day, Morning, Noone, and Night, with good ſtore of Milke, or Milke and Water to drinke.

Of greene Geeſe and their fatting

Now ſhall vnderſtand one Gander will ſerue well fiue Geeſe, and to haue not aboue forty Geeſe in a flocke is beſt, for to haue more is both hurtfull and troubleſome.

Of Ganders

Now for the fatting of elder Geeſe which are thoſe which are fiue or ſixe moneths old, you ſhall vnderſtand that after they haue in the ſtubble fields, and during the time of harueſt got into good fleſh, you ſhall then chuſe out ſuch Geeſe as you will feede, and put them in ſeuerall pens which are cloſe & darke, and there feede them thrice a day with good ſtore of Oates, or ſpelted Beanes, and giue them to drinke Water and Barley-meale mixt together, which muſt euermore ſtand before them, this will in three weekes feede a Gooſe ſo fat as is needfull.

Fatting of elder Geeſe.

Now laſtly, for the gathering of a Gooſes feathers; you ſhall vnderſtand, that howſoeuer ſome Writer aduiſe you for a needles profit to pull your Gooſe twiſe a yeere, *March* and *Auguſt*: yet certainely it is very nought and ill: for firſt, by diſabling the flight of the Gooſe, you make her ſubiect to the cruelty of the Foxe, and other rauenous beaſts, and by vncloathing her in Winter, you ſtrike

Of gathering Geeſe feathers.

ſtrike that cold into her which kils her ſodainly, therefore it is beſt to ſtay till moulting time, or till you kill her, and then you may imploy all her feathers at your pleaſure, either for Beds, Fletchers, or Scriueners.

For infirmities in Geeſe, the moſt and worſt they are ſubiect vnto, is the Gargill; which is a mortall ſtopping of the head. And the cure is, to take three or foure cloues of *Garlicke*, and beating them in a morter with ſweet *Butter*, make little long bals thereof, and giue two or three of them to the Gooſe, faſting, and then ſhut her vp for two houres after. Of the Gargill in Geeſe. The cure.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Turkies, their nature, vſe, increaſe and breeding.

TVrkies, howſoeuer by ſome writers they are held deuourers of Corne, ſtrayers abroad, euer puling for meate, and many ſuch like fained troubles, as if they were vtterly vnprofitable; yet it is certaine they are moſt delicate, either in Paſte, or from the Spit, and being fat, farre exceeding any other houſe-fowle whatſoeuer: nay they are kept with more eaſe and leſſe coſt: for they will take more paines for their foode then any other Bird, onely they are enemies to a Garden, and from thence muſt euer be barred. They are when they are young very tender to bring vp, both becauſe they haue a ſtraying nature in themſelues, and the dammes are ſo negligent that whileſt ſhe hath one following her, ſhe neuer reſpecteth the reſt; therefore they muſt haue a vigilant keeper to attend them till they can ſhift for themſelues, and then they will flocke together and ſeldome be parted. Till you fat them you neede not take care for food for them; they loue to rooſt in trees or other high places.

Now for your choyce of ſuch as you would breede on; your Turkie-Cocke would not be aboue two yeere old The choyſe of the Turkie-Cocke.

old at moſt, be ſure that he be louing to the Chickens, and for your Hen ſhe will lay till ſhe be fiue yeeres old and vpward. Your Turkie-Cocke would be a Bird large, ſtout, proud, and maieſticall, for when he walketh deiected, he is neuer good treader.

Of the Turkie-Henne, her ſitting.

The Turky-Henne if ſhe be not preuented will lay abroad in ſecret places, therefore you muſt watch her, and bring her into your Henne-houſe, and there compell her to lay. They beginne to lay in March, and will ſit in Aprill, and eleauen egges or thirteene is the moſt they ſhould couer: they hatch euer betweene fiue and twenty, and thirty daies. When you haue hatcht their broods be ſure to keepe the Chicks warme, for the leaſt cold kils them, and feede them either with Curds, or greene freſh-Cheeſe cut into ſmall peeces. Let their drinke be Milke, or Milke and Water: you muſt be carefull to feede them oft; for the Turky-henne will not like the Houſe-henne call her Chickens to feede them. When your Chicks haue got ſtrength, you ſhall feede them abroad in ſome cloſe walled graſſe-plat, where they cannot ſtray, or elſe euer be at charge of a Keeper. The dew is moſt hurtfull vnto them, therefore you muſt houſe them at night, and let them abroad after Sunne riſe in the Morning.

Of feeding Turkies.

Now for the fatting of Turkies, ſodden Barly is excellent, or ſodden Oates for the firſt fortnight, and then for another fortnight cramme them in all ſorts as you cramme your Capon, and they will be fat beyond meaſure. Now for their infirmities: when they are at libertie, they are ſuch good Phyſitions for themſelues, that they will neuer trouble their owners, but being coopt vp, you muſt cure them as is before deſcribed for Pullen. Their egges are exceeding wholeſome to eate, and reſtore nature decayed wonderfully.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Ducke, and such like water-fowles.

THe tame Ducke is an exceeding necessary fowle for the Husbandmans yard, for she asketh no charge in keeping, but liueth of corne loft, or other things of lesse profit. She is once in a yeare a very great layer of Egs, and when she sitteth she craues both attendance & feeding: for being restrayned from seeking her food, shee must be helped with a little Barley, or other ouer-chauing of corne, such as else you would giue vnto Swine, as for her sitting, hatching and feeding of her Ducklings it is in all points to be obserued in such manner as you did before with the Goose, onely after they are abroad they will shift better for their food then Goslings will. For the fatting of Ducks or Ducklings, you may do it in three weekes, by giuing them any kinde of Pulse or Graine, and good store of water.

Of Wilde-Ducks, and their ordering.

If you will preserue wilde-Ducks, you must wall in a little peece of ground, in which is some little Pond or Spring, & couer the top of it all ouer with a strong Net: the Pond must be set with many tufts of Oziers, & haue many secret holes and creekes in, for that will make them delight and feed though imprisoned. The wilde-Ducke when she layeth, will steale from the Drake, and hide her Nest, for he else will suck the Egs. When she hath hatcht she is most carefull to nourish them, and needeth no attendance more then meate, which would be giuen fresh twice a day, as sca'ded Bran, Oats or Fitches. The house Hen will hatch wilde Ducks Egges, and the meat will be much the better, yet euery time they goe into the water, they are in danger of the Kite, because the Hen cannot guard them. In the same manner as you nourish wilde-Ducks, so you may nourish Teales, Widgens, Sheldrakes

CHAP. XIX.

Of Swannes, and their feeding.

TO speake of the breeding of Swannes is needlesse, because they can better order themselues in that businesse then any man can direct them, onely where they build their Nests, you shall suffer them to remaine vndisturbed, and it will be sufficient: but for the feeding of them fat for the dish, you shall feede your Cygnets in all sorts as you feed your Geese, and they will be thorow fat in seauen or eight weekes, either coop't vp in the house, or else walking abroad in some priuate Court; but if you would haue them fat in shorter space, then you shall feed them in some Pond, hedg'd or payl'd in for the purpose, hauing a little dry ground left where they may sit and prune themselues, and you may place two troughes, one full of Barley and Water, the other full of old dride Malt, on which they may feed at their pleasure, and thus doing, they will be fat in lesse then foure weekes: for by this meanes a Swanne keepeth himselfe neate and cleane, who being a much defiled bird, liueth in drie places so vncleanely that they cannot prosper, vnlesse his attender be diligent to dresse and trim his walke euery houre.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Peacockes, and Peahens, their increase and ordering.

PEacockes, howsoeuer our old writers are pleased to deceiue themselues in their praises, are birds more to delight the eye by looking on them, then for any particular profit; the best commodity rising from them, being the clensing and keeping of the yard free from venemous things, as Toades, Newtes, and such like, which is their daily food: whence it comes, that their flesh is very vnwholesome, and vsed in great banquets more for the rareneſse then the nourishment; for it is most certaine, roste a Peacocke or Peahen neuer so dry, then set it vp, and

and looke on it the next day, and it will bloud-rawe, as if it had not been rosted at all.

The Peahen loues to lay her Egges abroad in bushes and hedges, where the Cocke may not find them, for if he do, he will breake them; therefore as soone as she begins to lay, seperate her from the Cocke, and house her till she haue brought forth her young, and that the cronet of feathers begin to rise at their foreheads, and then turne them abroad, and the Cocke will loue them, but not before. A Peahen sits iust thirty dayes, & in her sitting any graine, with water, is food good enough: before your Chickens go abroad, you shall feed them with fresh greene Cheese, and Barly-Meale, with water; but after they goe abroad, the Dam will prouide for them. The best time to set a Peahenne is at the beginning of the Moone, and if you set Hen-Egs amongst her Egs, shee will nourish both equally. These Peachickens are very tender, and the least cold doth kill them: therefore you must haue care to keep them warme, and not to let them goe abroad but when the Sun-shineth. Now, for the feeding of them, it is a labour you may well saue, for if they goe in a place where there is any corne stirring, they will haue part, and being meate which is seldome or neuer eaten, it mattereth not so much for their fatting.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the tame Pigeon, or rough footed.

THe tame rough-footed Pidgeon differs not much from the wilde Pidgeon, onely they are somewhat bigger, and more familiar, and apt to be tame; they commonly bring not forth aboue one paire of Pidgeons at a time, & those which are the least of body are euer the best breeders. They must haue their roomes and boxes made cleane once a weeke; for they delight much in neatnesse,

and

and if the walles be outwardly whited or painted, they loue it the better, for they delight much in faire buildings. They will bring forth their young ones once a moneth, if they be well fed, and after they be well pair'd they will neuer be diuided. The Cocke is a very louing and naturall Birde, both to his Hen and the young ones, and will ſit the Egges whileſt the Hen feedeth, as the Henne ſits whileſt he feedeth: he will alſo feed the young with as much painefulneſſe as the Dam doth, and is beſt pleaſed when he is brooding them. Theſe kind of Pidgeons you ſhall feed with white Peaſe, and good ſtore of cleane water. In the roome where they lodge you ſhall euer haue a ſalt-Cat for them to pecke on, and that which is gathered from Saltpeter is the beſt: alſo they would haue good ſtore of dry Sand, Grauell & Pybble, to bathe and cleanſe themſelues withall, and aboue all things great care taken, that no vermine, or other Birds come not into their boxes, eſpecially Sterlings, and ſuch like, which are great Eg-ſuckers. And thus much of the tame Pidgeon.

CHAP. XXII.

Of nouriſhing and fatting Hearnes, Puets, Guls, and Bitters.

HEarnes are nouriſhed for two cauſes; either for Princes ſports, to make traines for the entring their Hawkes, or elſe to furniſh out the Table at great feaſts: the manner of bringing them vp with leaſt charge, is to take them out of their neſts before they can flie, and put them into a large high Barne; where there is many high and croſſe beames for them to pearch on: then to haue on the floore diuers ſquare boords with rings in them, and betweene euery boord which would be two yards ſquare, to place round ſhallow tubs full of water; then to the boords you ſhall tye great gobbets of dogs-fleſh, cut from the bones, according to the number which you feede;

feede: and be ſure to keepe the houſe ſweet, and ſhift the water oft, onely the houſe muſt be made ſo that it may raine in now and then, in which the Hearne will take much delight. But if you feede her for the diſh, then you ſhall feede them with Liuers, and the intrailes of Beaſts, and ſuch like, cut in great gobbets; and this manner of feeding will alſo feede either Gull, Puet, or Bitter: but the Bitter is euer beſt to be fed by the hand, becauſe when you haue fed him you may tye his beake together, or he will caſt vp his meat againe.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of feeding the Partridge, Pheſant, and Quaile.

THeſe three are the moſt daintieſt of all other birds, and for the Pheſant or Partridge you may feed them both in one roome, where you may haue little boxes where they may runne and hide themſelues in diuers corners of the roome; then in the midſt you ſhall haue three wheate ſheaues, two with their eares vpward, and one with the eares downeward; & neere vnto them ſhallow Tubs with water, that the Fowle may pecke the wheate out of the eares, and drinke at their pleaſures, and by this manner of feeding you ſhall haue them as fat as is poſſible: as for your Quailes, the beſt feeding them is in long flat ſhallow boxes, each boxe able to hold two or three dozen, the formoſt ſide being ſet with round pins ſo thicke that the Quaile may doe no more but put out her head, then before that open ſide, ſhall ſtand one trough full of ſmall chilter-wheat, and another with water, and thus in one fortnight or three weekes you ſhall haue them exceeding fat.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Godwits, Knots, gray-Plouer, or Curlewes.

FOr to feede any of theſe Fowles, which are eſteemed of all other the daintyeſt and deareſt, fine Chilter-

wheat and water giuen them thrice a day, Morning, Noone, and Night, will doe it very effectually; but if you intend to haue them extraordinary and crammed fowle, then you shall take the fineſt dreſt wheate-meale, and mixing it with Milke, make it into paſte, and euer as you knead it, ſprinkle into it the graines of ſmall Chilter-wheat till the paſte be fully mixt therewith; then make little ſmall crams thereof, and dipping them in water, giue to euery fowle according to his bigneſſe, and that his gorge be well filled: doe thus as oft as you ſhall finde their gorges emptie, and in one fortnight they will be fed beyond meaſure. And with theſe crammes you may feede any fowle, of what kinde or nature ſoeuer.

CHAP. XXV.

Of feeding Blacke-birds, Thruſhes, Felfares, or any ſmall Birds whatſoeuer.

TO feede theſe Birds, being taken old and wilde, it is good to haue ſome of their kindes tame to mixe among them, and then putting them into great Cages of three or foure yards ſquare, to haue diuers troughs placed therein, ſome filled with Heps and Hawes, ſome with Hempe-ſeed, ſome with Rape-ſeed, ſome with Linſeed, and ſome with water, that the tame teaching the wilde to eate, and the wilde finding ſuch change and alteration of food they will in twelue or fourteene daies grow exceeding fat and fit for the vſe of the Kitchin.

The end of the Poultrie.

Of Hawkes.

CHAPTER. I.

Of the generall Cures for all diseases & infirmities in Hawkes, whether they be short-winged Hawkes, or long-winged Hawkes; and first, of Castings.

HAwkes, are deuided into two kindes, that is to say, short-winged Hawkes; as the Gos-hawke and her Tercell, the Sparrow-Hawke, Musket, and such like, whose wings are shorter then their traines, and doe belong to the Ostringer; and long-Winged Hawkes, as the Faulcon-gentle, and her tercell; the Gerfaulcon and Lerkin, the Lanner, Merlin, Hobby, and diuers others, which belong vnto Faulconers. Now, for as much as their infirmities, for the most part, proceede from the indiscretion of their gouernours, if they flye them out of season, before they be inseamed and haue the fat, glut, and filthinesse of their bodies scoured and cleansed out, I thinke it not amisse first to speake of Hawkes castings, which are the naturalleſt and gentleſt purges or scourings a Hawke can take, and doth the least offend the vitall parts. Therefore you shall know, that all Ostringers doe esteeme plumage, and the soft feathers of small Birds, with some part of the skinne, to be the best casting a short-winged Hawke can take; and for the purging of her head, to make her tyer much vpon sheepes rumpes, the fat cut away, and the bones well couered with Parcely. But for long-winged Hawkes, the best casting is fine Flannell, cut into square peeces of an inch and a halfe square, and all to iagged, and so giuen with a little bit of meate. By these castings you shall know the soundnesse & vnsoundnesse of your Hawke: for when she

hath cast, you shall take vp the casting, which will bee like a hard round pellet, somewhat long, and presse it betweene your fingers, and if you finde nothing but cleere water come from it, then it is a signe your Hawke is sound and lustie, if there come from it a yellowish or filthy matter, or if it stincke, it is a signe of rottennesse and disease; but if it be greazy or slimy on the one side, then it is a signe the Hawke is full of grease inwardly, which is not broken nor dissolued: and then you shall giue her a scouring, which is a much stronger purgation, and of Scourings the gentlest, next casting, is to take foure or fiue Pellets of the yellow roote of Selladine, well clensed from filth, being as bigge as great Pease, and giue them out of water early in a Morning, when the Hawke is fasting, and it will cleanse her mightily. If you take these pellets of Selladine, and giue them out of the oyle of Roses, or out of the sirrup of Roses, it is a most excellent scouring also, onely it will for an houre or two make the Hawke somewhat sickish. If you giue your Hawke a little *Aloes Cicatrine*, as much as a Beane wrapt vp in her meate, it is a most soueraigne scouring, and doth not onely auoyde grease, but also killeth all sorts of wormes whatsoeuer.

Of Scourings.

If your Hawke by ouer-flying, or too soone flying, be heated and inflamed in her body, as they are much subiect thereunto: you shall then to coole their bodies, giue them Stones. These Stones are very fine white pibbles, lying in the sands of grauelly riuers, the bignesse whereof you may chuse according to the bignesse of your Hawke, as some no bigger then a Beane, and those be for *Merlins* or *Hobbies*; some as bigge as two Beanes, and they are for Faulcons gentle, Lanners, and such like; and some much bigger then they, which are

for Gerfaulcons, or ſuch like. And theſe Stones if they be full of creſts and welts, they are the better, for the roughest ſtone is the beſt, ſo it be ſmooth and not greety. And you ſhall vnderſtand that Stones are moſt proper for long-wing'd Hawkes, and the number which you ſhall giue at the moſt muſt neuer exceede fifteene, for ſeauen is a good number, ſo is nine or eleauen, according as you finde the Hawkes heate, more or leſſe: and theſe Stones muſt euer be giuen out of faire water, hauing beene before very well pickt and trim'd from all durt or filthineſſe. And thus much of Hawkes Caſtings, Scowrings, & ſtones.

CHAP. II.

Of Impoſtumes in Hawkes.

IF your Hawke haue any impoſtume riſing vpon her, which is apparant to be ſeene, you ſhall take ſweet *Rayſins*, and boyle them in *Wine*, and then cruſhing them, lay them warme to the ſore, and it will both ripen and heale it: onely it ſhall be good to ſcoure your Hawke very well inwardly, for that will abate the fluxe of all euill humours.

CHAP. III.

Of all ſorts of ſore eyes.

FOr any ſore Eye there is nothing better then to take the iuyce of ground-*Iuie*, and drop it into the eye. But if any filme or web be growne before you vſe this medicine, then you ſhall take *Ginger* finely ſearſt, and blow it into the eye, and it will breake the filme, then vſe the iuyce of *Iuie*, and it will weare it away.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the Pantas in Hawkes.

THe Pantas is a ſtopping or ſhortneſſe of winde in Hawkes. And the cure is, to giue her the ſcowring of *Selladine*, and the oyle of *Roſes*, & then to waſh her meate in the decoction of *Tuſſilaginis*, and it will helpe her. The cure.

CHAP. V.

Of Casting the Gorge.

THis is when a Hawke, either through meate which she cannot disgest, or through surfet in feeding, casteth vp the meate which she hath eaten, which is most dangerous: And the onely way to cure her is to keepe her fasting, and to feede her with a very little at once of warme bloudy meate, as not aboue halfe a Sparrow at a time, and be sure neuer to feede her againe till shee haue indued the first.

The cure.

CHAP. VI.

Of all sorts of Wormes or Fylanders in Hawkes.

VVOrmes or Fylanders, which are a kinde of wormes in Hawkes, are either inward or outward: Inward, as in the guts or intrailes, or outward, as in any ioynt or member: if they be inward, the scowring of *Aloes* is excellent to kill them; but if they be outward, then you shall bathe the place with the iuyce of the hearbe *Ameos* mixt with *Hony*.

CHAP. VII.

Of all swellings in Hawkes feete, and of the Pin in the foote.

FOr the Pinne in the sole of the Hawkes foote, or for any swelling vpon the foote, whether it be soft or hard, there is not any thing more soueraigne, then to bathe it in *Patch-grease* moulten and applied to exceeding hot, and then to fold a fine Cambricke rag dipt in the same grease about the sore.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the breaking of a Pounce.

THis is a very dangerous hurt in Hawkes, especially in Gerfaulcons; for if you shall breake or riue her Pounce, or but coape it so short that she bleede, though it be very little, yet it will indanger her life. The cure therfore is presently vpon the hurt with a hot wyar to seare

The cure.

feare it till the bloud ſtaunch, and then to drop about it *Pitch* of Burgundy, and *Waxe* mixt together, or for want thereof a little hard Marchants *Waxe*, and that will both heale it, and make the Pounce grow.

CHAP. IX.

Of bones broke, or out of ioynt.

IF your Hawke haue any bone broke or miſplaced; you ſhall after you haue ſet it, bathe it with the oyle of *Mandrag*, and *Swallowes*, mixt together, and then ſplent it, and in nine daies it will be knit, and haue gotten ſtrength.

CHAP. X.

Of inward bruiſings in Hawkes.

IF your Hawke either by ſtooping amongſt trees, or by the incounter of ſome fowle, get any inward bruiſe, which you ſhall know by the blackneſſe or bloodineſſe of their mutes, you ſhall then annoynt her meate euery time you feede her with *Sperma-Cæta* till her mutes be cleare againe, and let her meate be warme and bloudy.

CHAP. XI.

Of killing of Lice.

IF your Hawke be troubled with Lyce, which is a generall infirmitie, & apparant, for you ſhall ſee them creepe all ouer on the outſide of her feathers if ſhe ſtand but in the ayre of the fire. You ſhall bathe her all ouer in warme *Water* and *Pepper* ſmall beaten, but be ſure that the *Water* be not too hot, for that is dangerous.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Rye in Hawkes.

THis diſeaſe of the Rye in Hawkes proceedeth from two cauſes; the one is cold and poze in the head, the other is foule and moſt vncleanely feeding, the Faulconer being negligent to ſeake and cleanſe his Hawkes beake and nares, but ſuffering the bloud and filthineſſe of meate to ſticke and cleaue thereunto. For indeede, the

infirmitie

infirmitie is nothing elſe but a ſtopping vp of the nares, by meanes whereof the Hawke not being able to caſt and auoide the corruption of her head, it turnes to putrifaction, and in ſhort ſpace kils the Hawke: and this diſeaſe is a great deale more incident to ſhort-wing'd Hawkes then to long. The ſignes whereof are apparant by the ſtopping of the nares. The cure is, to let your Hawke tyer much vpon ſinewie & bony meat, as the rumps of Mutton (the fat being taken away) or the pynions of the wings of fowle, either being well lapt in a good handfull of *Parſeley*, and forcing her to ſtraine hard in the tearing of the ſame, and with much diligence to cleanſe and waſh her beake cleane with water after her feeding, eſpecially if her meate were warme and bloudy.

The cure.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Frounce.

THe Frounce is a cankerous vlcer in a Hawks mouth, got by ouer-flying, or other inflamation proceeding from the inward parts; foule and vncleane food is alſo a great ingenderer of this diſeaſe. The ſignes are a ſoreneſſe in the Hawkes mouth, which ſore will be fur'd and couer'd ouer with white ſcurfe or ſuch like filthineſſe; alſo if the vlcer be deepe and ill, the Hawke will winde and turne her head awrie, making her beake ſtand vpright: and the cure is to take *Allome*, and hauing beaten it to fine powder, mixe it with ſtrong *Wine-vinegar*, till it be ſomewhat thicke, and then waſh and rubbe the ſore therwith, till it be raw, and that the ſcurfe be cleane taken away. Then take the iuyce of *Lolliam*, and the iuyce of *Radiſh*, and mixing it with *Salt*, annoynt the ſore therewith, and in few daies it will cure it.

The cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of the Rhume.

THe Rhume is a continuall running or dropping at the Hawkes Nares, proceeding from a generall cold, or else from ouer-flying, and then a sodaine cold taken thereupon: it stoppeth the head, and breeds much corruption therein; and the signes are the dropping before said, and a generall heauinesse, and sometimes a swelling of the head. The cure is, to take the iuyce of *Beets*, and squirt it oft into the Hawkes nares. Then when you feede her, wash her meate in the iuyce of *Broomewort*, and it will quickly purge, and set her sound. The cure.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Formicas in Hawkes.

THe Formicas in Hawkes is a hard horne growing vpon the beake of a Hawke, ingendered by a poysonous and cankerous worme, which fretting the skin and tender yellow welt betweene the head and the beake, occasioneth that hard horne or excression to grow and offend the Bird. The signe is the apparant sight of the horne. And the cure is to take a little of a Buls *gall*, and beating it with *Aloes*, annoynt the Hawks beake therewith Morning and Euening, and it will in very few daies take the horne away. The cure.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Fistula in Hawkes.

THe Fistula in Hawkes is a cankerous hollow vlcer in any part of a Hawkes body, as it is in men, beasts, or any other creature: the signes are a continuall mattering or running of the sore, and a thinne sharpe water like lie, which as it fals from the same will fret the sound parts as it goeth. The cure is with a fine small wyar, little stronger then a Virginall wyar, and wrapt close about with a soft sleaued silke, and the poynt blunt and The cure.

ſoft, to ſearch the hollowneſſe and crookednes of the vlcer, which the pliantneſſe of the wyar will eaſily doe, and then hauing found out the bottome thereof, draw forth the wyar, and according to the bigneſſe of the Orifice, make a tent of fine lint being wet, which may likewiſe bend as the wyer did, and be within a very little as long as the vlcer is deepe, for to tent it to the full length is ill, and will rather increaſe then diminiſh the Fiſtula; and therefore euer as the Fiſtula heales, you muſt make the tent ſhorter and ſhorter. But to the purpoſe, when you haue made your tent fit, you ſhall firſt take ſtrong *Allome* water, and with a ſmall ſerindge, ſquirt the ſore three or foure times therewith, for that will cleanſe, drie, and ſcoure euery hollowneſſe in the vlcer: then take the tent and annoint it with the iuyce of the hearbe *Roberte*, *Vinegar*, and *Allome* mixt together, and it will drie vp the ſore.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the priuie euill in Hawkes.

THe priuie euill in Hawkes is a ſecret heart-ſickneſſe procured either by ouer-flying, corrupt food, cold, or other diſorderly keeping, but moſt eſpecially for want of Stones or caſting in the due ſeaſon: the ſignes are heauineſſe of head, and countenance, euill enduing of her meate, and foule blacke mutings. The cure is to take Morning and Eueningagood piece of a warme *Sheepes* heart, and ſteeping it either in new *Aſſes Milke*, or new *Goats Milke*, or for want of both, the new *Milke* of a red Cow, with the ſame to feede your Hawke till you ſee her ſtrength and luſt recouered.

The cure.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of wounds in Hawkes.

HAwkes by the croſſe incounters of Fowles, eſpecially the Heron, by ſtooping amongſt Buſhes, Thornes, Trees,

Trees, and by diuers such accidents, doe many times catch sore and most grieuous wounds: the signes whereof are the outward apparance of the same. And the cure is, if they be long and deepe, and in places that you may conueniently, first to stitch them vp, and then to taint them vp with a little ordinary *Balsamum*, and it is a present remedy. But if it be in such a place as you cannot come to stitch it vp, you shall then onely take a little *Lint*, and dip it in the iuyce of the hearbe called *Mouseare*, and apply it to the sore, and it will in short space heale it. But if it be in such a place as you can by no meanes binde any thing thereunto, you shall then onely annoynt or bathe the place with the aforesaid iuyce, and it will heale and dry vp the same in very short time; the iuyce of the greene hearbe, called with vs, *English Tobacco*, will likewise doe the same: for it hath a very speedy course in healing and cleansing, as hath beene approued by diuers of the best Faulconers of this Kingdome, & other nations. The cure. The cure.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Apoplexie, or falling euill in Hawkes.

THe Apoplexie or falling euill in Hawkes, is a certaine vertigo or dizinesse of the braine, proceeding from the oppression of cold humors, which doe for a certaine space numbe, and as it were mortifie the senses: the signes are a sodaine turning vp of the Hawkes head, and falling from her pearch without baiting, but onely with a generall trembling ouer all the body, and lying so, as it were, in a trance a little space, shee presently recouereth, and riseth vp againe, but is sicke and heauy many houres after. The cure therefore is, to gather the hearbe *Asterion*, when the Moone is in the Waine, and in the signe *Virgo*, and taking the iuyce thereof to wash your

Hawkes meate therein, and so feede her, and it hath beene found a most soueraigne medecine.

CHAP. XX.

Of the purging of Hawkes.

THere is nothing more needfull to Hawkes then purgations and cleansings; for they are much subiect to fat and foulenesse of body inwardly, and their exercise being much and violent, if there be neglect, and that their glut be not taken away, it will breede sickenesse and death; therefore it is the part of euery skilfull Faulconer to vnderstand how, and when to purge his Hawke, which is generally euer before she be brought to flying: and the most vsuallest season for the same, is before the beginning of *Autumne*, for commonly knowing-Gentlemen will not flie at the Partridge till Corne be from the ground; and if he prepare for the Riuer early, hee will likewise begin about that season: the best purgation then that you can giue your Hawke, is *Aloes Cicatrine*, wrapt vp in warme meate, the quantitie of a French Pease, and so giuen the Hawke to eate euer the next morning after she hath flowne at any traine, or taken other exercise, whereby she might breake or dissolue the grease within her.

CHAP. XXI.

For a Hawke that cannot mute.

IF your Hawke cannot mute, as it is a common infirmity which happeneth vnto them, you shall take the leane of Porke, being newly kild, whilest it is warme, to the quantitie of two Wall-nuts, and lapping a little *Aloes* therein, giue it the Hawke to eate, and it will presently helpe her. There be diuers good Faulconers, in this case, which will take the roots of *Selandine*, and hauing cleansed it, and cut it into little square pieces as big as Pease, doe steepe it in the Oyle of Roses, and so make the

the Hawke swallow downe three or foure of them: and sure this is very good and wholesome, onely it will make the Hawke exceeding sicke for two or three houres after. Neither must the Hawke be in any weake state of body, when this latter medicine is giuen her. Also, you must obserue to keepe your Hawke at those times exceeding warme, and much on your fist, and to feed her most with warme Birds, least otherwise you clung and dry vp her intrailes too much, which is both dangerous and mortall.

CHAP. XXII.

The assuredst signe to know when a Hawke is sicke.

HAwkes are generally of such a stout, strong, and vnyeelding nature, that they will many times couer and conceale their sicknesses so long till they be growne to that extreamitie, that no helpe of physicke or other knowledge can auaile for their safeties: for when the countenance, or decay of stomacke, which are the ordinary outward faces of infirmities, appeare, then commonly is the disease past remedy: therefore to preuent that euill, and to know sicknesse whilest it may be cured, you shall take your Hawke, and turning vp her traine, if you see that her tuell or fundament either swelleth or looketh red, or if her eyes or nares likewise be of a fiery complexion, it is a most infallible signe that the Hawke is sicke, and much out of temper.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Feauer in Hawkes.

HAwkes are as much subiect to Feauers, as any creatures whatsoeuer, and for the most part they proceede from ouerflying, or other extraordinary heates, mixt with sodaine coldes, giuen them by the negligence of vnskilfull keepers: and the cure is, to set her in a coole The cure.

place, vpon a pearch wrapt about with wet cloathes, and feed her oft with a little at a time of Chickens flesh, steeped in water, wherein hath beene soaked Cowcumber seedes. But if you finde by the stopping of her nares or head, that she is offended more with cold then heat, then you shall set her in a warme place, and feed her with the bloody flesh of Pidgeons, washt either in white wine, or in water, wherein hath beene boyled either Sage, Marioram, or Camomill.

CHAP. XXIIII.

To helpe a Hawke that cannot digest or indewe her Meate.

IF your Hawke be hard of digestion, and neither can turne it ouer, nor empty her panell, which is very often seene, you shall then take the heart of a Frog, and thrust it downe into her throat, and pull it backe againe by a thread fastened thereunto once or twice sodainely, and it will either make her endewe or cast her gorge presently.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Gout in Hawkes.

HAwkes, especially those which are free and strong strikers, are infinitely subiect to the Gout, which is a swelling, knotting, and contracting of a Hawkes feet.

The cure. The cure thereof is, to take two or three drops of bloud from her thye-veine, a little aboue her knee, and then annoynt her feet with the iuyce of the hearbe *Hollyhocke*, and let all her Pearch be annointed also with *Tallow*, and the iuyce of that hearbe mixt together. Now, if this disease (as oft it happeneth) be in a Hawkes wing, then you shall take two or three drops of bloud from the veine vnder her wing, and then annoint the pinions and inside thereof with *Vnguentum de Althea*, made very warme, which you may buy of euery Pothecary.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the ſtaunching of bloud.

IT is a knowne experience amongſt the beſt Faulconers, that if the Gerfaulcon ſhall but looſe two or three drops of bloud, it is mortall, and the Hawke will die ſodainely after; which to preuent, if the bloud proceede from any pounce, which is moſt ordinary, then vpon the inſtant hurt, you ſhall take a little hard Merchants Wax, and drop it vpon the ſoare, and it will preſently ſtop it; if it be vpon any other part of the Hawkes body, you ſhall clap thereunto a little of the ſoft Downe of a Hare, and it will immediately ſtaunch it; and without theſe two things a good Faulconer ſhould neuer goe, for they are to be vſed in a moment. And thus much of the Hawke, and her diſeaſes.

The end of the Hawke.

Of

Of Bees.

CHAPTER. I.

Of the nature, ordering, and preseruation of Bees.

OF all the creatures which are behouefull for the vse of man, there is none more necessary, wholesome, or more profitable then the Bee, nor any lesse troublesome, or lesse chargeable.

The nature of the Bee.

To speake then first of the nature of Bees; it is a creature gentle, louing, and familiar about the man, which hath the ordering of them, so he come neat, sweet, and cleanely amongst them; otherwise, if he haue strong, and ill-smelling sauours about him, they are curst and malicious, and will sting spitefully: they are exceeding industrious and much giuen to labour, they haue a kinde of gouernment amongst themselues, as it were a wel-ordered Common-wealth: euery one obaying and following their King or Commander, whose voyce (if you lay your eare to the Hiue) you shall distingish from the rest, being louder and greater, and beating with a more solemne measure. They delight to liue amongst the sweetest hearbs and flowers that may be; especially Fennell, and Wall-gilly-flowers, and therefore their best dwellings are in Gardens: and in these Gardens, or neere adioyning thereunto, would be diuers Fruit-trees growing, chiefely Plumbe-trees, or Peach-trees, in which, when they cast, they may knit, without taking any farre flight, or wandering to finde out their rest: this Garden also would be well fenced, that no Swine nor other Cattell may come therein, as well for ouerthrowing their Hiues, as also for offending them with other ill-sauours. They are also very tender, and

and may by no meanes endure any colde: wherefore you must haue a great respect to haue their houses exceeding warme, close, and tight, both to keepe out the frosts and snowes, as also the wet and raine; which if it once enter into the Hiue, it is a present destruction.

To speake then of the Bee-hiue, you shall know there be diuers opinions touching the same, according to the customes and natures of Countries; for in the Champaine Countryes, where there is very little store of woods, they make their Hiues of long Rye-straw; the roules being sowed together with Bryers; and these Hiues are large and deepe, and euen proportioned like a *Sugar-loafe*, and crosse-bard within, with flat splints of wood, both aboue and vnder the middest part: in other Champain Countries, where there wanteth Rye-straw, they make them of Wheat-straw, as in the West Countries; and these Hiues are of a good compasse, but very low and flat, which is naught: for a Hiue is euer better for his largenesse, and keepeth out rayne best, when it is sharpest. In the Wood-Countries, they make them of clouen hassels, watteld about, broad splints of Ash, and so formed as before I said, like a *Sugar-loafe*. And these Hiues are of all other the best, so they be large and smooth within; for the straw-Hiue is subiect to breed Mice, and nothing destroyeth Bees sooner then they, yet you must be gouerned by your ability, and such things as the soyle affoords. Of the Bee-Hiue.

Now for the Wood-Hiue, which is the best, you shall thus trimme and prepare it for your Bees: you shall first make a stiffe morter of Lime and Cow-dung, mixed together; and then hauing crosse-barred the Hiue within, daube the outside of the Hiue with the morter, at least three inches thicke, downe close vnto the stone, so The trimming of the Hiue.

that the least ayre may not come in: then taking a Rye-sheafe, or Wheate-sheafe that is new thrash't, and binding the eares together in one lumpe, put it ouer the Hiue, and so as it were thatch it all ouer, and fixe it close to the Hiue with an old hoope, or garth, and this will keepe the Hiue inwardly as warme as may be. Also before you lodge any Bee in your Hiue, you shall perfume it with *Iuniper*, and rub it all within with *Fenell*, *Isope*, and *Time-flowers*, and also all the stone vpon which the Hiue shall stand.

The placing of Hiues.

Now for the placing of your Hiues, you shall take three long thicke stakes, cut smooth and plaine vpon the heads, & driue them into the earth triangular wise, so that they may be about two foote aboue the ground: then lay ouer them a broad smooth paling stone, which may extend euery way ouer the stakes about halfe a foot, and vpon the stone set your Hiue, being lesse in compasse then the stone by more then sixe inches euery way, and see the doore of your Hiue stand directly vpon the rising of the Morning-Sun, inclining a little vnto the Southward: and be sure to haue your Hiues well sheltred from the North-winds, and generally from all tempestuous weather: for which purpose if you haue sheds to draw ouer them in the winter, it is so much the better. And you shall place your Hiues in orderly rowes one before another, keeping cleare Allies betweene them euery way, so as you may walke and view each by it selfe seuerally.

The casting of Bees and ordering of Swarmes.

Now for the casting of your Bees, it is earlier or later in the yeare, according to the strength and goodnesse of the stocke, or the warmth of the weather. The vsuall time for casting, is from the beginning of *May*, till the middle of *July*: and in all that time you must haue a vigilant eye, or else some seruant, to watch their rising,

least they flye away, and knit in some obscure place far from your knowledge. Yet if you please you may know which Hiues are ready to cast a night before they do cast, by laying your eare after Sun-set to the Hiue, and if you heare the Master-Bee aboue all the rest, in a higher and more solemne note; or if you see them lie forth vpon the stone, and cannot get into the Hiue, then bee sure that stocke will cast within few houres after. As soone as you perceiue the swarme to rise, and are got vp into the ayre (which will commonly bs in the height and heat of the Sun) you shall take a brasse Bason, Pan, or Candlesticke, and make a tinckling noise thereupon; and they are so delighted with Musicke, that by the sound thereof, they will presently knit vpon some branch or bough of a tree. Then when they are all vpon one cluster, you shall take a new sweet Hiue well dresst, and rub'd with *Hony* and *Fenell*, and shake them all into the Hiue; then hauing spread a faire sheet vpon the ground, set the Hiue thereon, and couer it all cleane ouer close with the sheet, and so let it stand till after Sunne-set, at which time the Bees being gathered vp to the top of the Hiue (as their nature is) you shall set them vpon the stone, hauing rub'd it well with *Fenell*, and then daube it close round about with *Lime* and *Dung* mixt together, and onely leaue them a dore or two to issue out and in at. There be some stockes which will cast twice or thrice, and foure times in a yeare, but it is not so good, for it will weaken the stocke too much, therefore to keepe your stockes in strength and goodnesse, it is good not to suffer any to cast aboue twice at the most. Againe, you shall with pieces of Bricke, or other smooth stones, raise the stocke in the night three or foure inches aboue the stone, and then daube it close againe, and the Bees finding house-

roome will fall to worke within, and not caſt at all; and then will that ſtocke be worth two others: and in the ſame manner, if you had the yeare before any ſmall ſwarmes, which are likely to caſt this yeare; or if you haue any earely ſwarmes this yeare, which are likely to caſt at the latter end of the yeare: both which are often found to be the deſtruction of the ſtockes: in either of theſe caſes, you ſhall enlarge the Hiue as it is before ſaid, by raiſing it vp from the ſtone, and it will not only keepe them from caſting, but make the ſtocke better, and of much more profit, for that Hiue euer which is of the moſt waight is of the beſt price.

Of ſelling hiues.

Now when you haue mark't out thoſe olde ſtockes which you intend to ſell, (for the oldeſt is fitteſt for that purpoſe) you ſhall know that the beſt time to take them, is at *Michaelmas*, before any froſts hinder their labour: and you ſhall take them euer from the ſtone in the darke of night, when the ayre is cold, and either drowne them in water, or ſmoother them with *Fuſbals*, for to chaſe them from their Hiues, as ſome doe is naught, becauſe all ſuch Bees as are thus frighted from their Hiues doe turne robbers and ſpoyle other ſtocks, becauſe that time of the yeare will not ſuffer them to labour and get their owne liuings.

The preſeruation of weake ſtocks.

Now if you haue any weake Swarmes which comming late in the yeare cannot gather ſufficient of Winter prouiſion; in this caſe, you ſhall feed ſuch ſtockes by daily ſmearing their ſtone before the place of their going in and out with *Hony* and *Roſe-water* mixt together, and ſo you ſhall continue to doe all the ſtrength o' Winter, till the warmth of the Spring, and the Sunne-ſhine bring foorth Flowers for them to labour vpon. You ſhall continually looke that no Mice, Dares, and ſuch like vermine

mine breed about Hiues, for they are poysonous, and will make Bees forsake their Hiues.

Now lastly, if any of your stockes happen to die in the Winter (as amongst many, some must quaile) you shall not by any meanes stirre the stock, but let it remaine till the Spring, that you see your Bees begin to grow busie; then take vp the dead stocke, and trimme it cleane from all filth, but by no meanes stirre or crush any of the Combes: then dash the Combes, and be-sprinckle them, and besmeare all the inside of the Hiue with *Hony*, *Rose-water*, and the iuyce of *Fenell*, mixt together, and daube all the stone therewith. Also then set downe the Hiue againe, and daube it as if it had neuer beene stirred, and be well assured that the first Swarme which shall rise, either of your owne, or of any neighbour of yours within the compasse of a mile, it will knit in no place, but within that Hiue, and such a stocke will be worth fiue others, because they finde halfe their worke finisht at their first entrance into the Hiue, and this hath beene many times approued by those of the most approuedst experience. And thus much touching the Bee and his Nature. An excellent secret.

A Platforme for Ponds, which the Printer hath added to this ensuing discourse, for the better satisfaction and delight of such as having a conuenient plot of ground for the same purpose shall be desirous to make any Ponds for the increase and store of Fish.

G. The Gate.

D. The Ditch and Quick-set hedge.

W. The Walkes.

B. The Bridge.

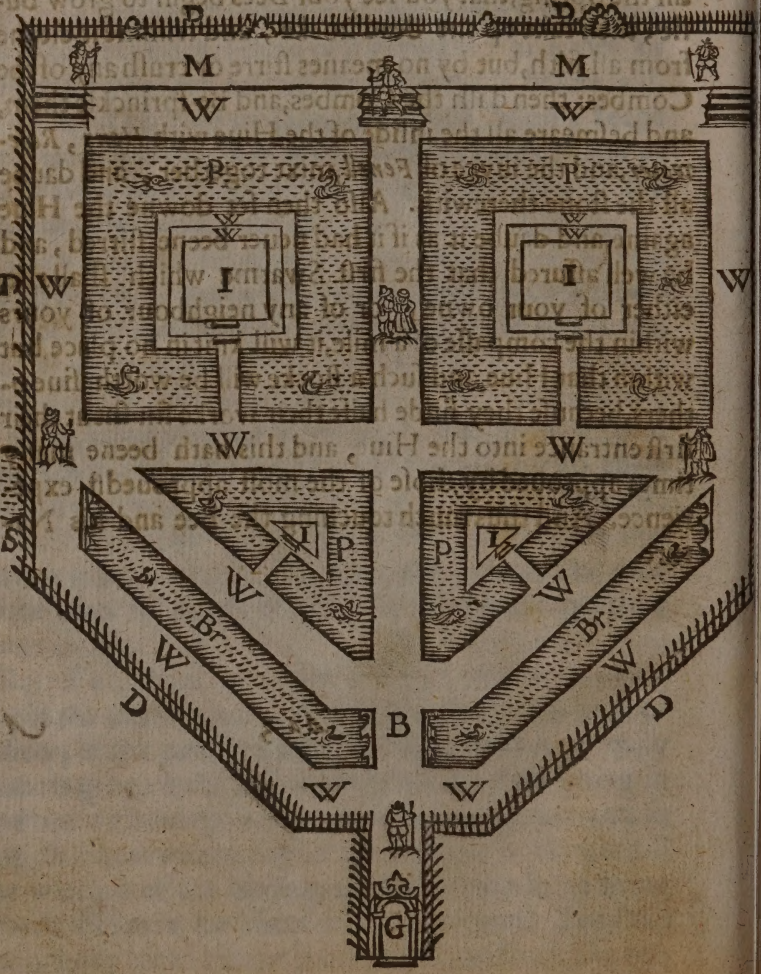
Br. The Brooke.

P. The Ponds.

I. The Peniles.

M. The Mount.

S. The Spring-head.



The walles about the Ponds may be planted with fruit-trees or Willowes.

Of Fishing.

CHAP. I.

Of Fishing in generall, and first of the making of the Fish pond.

FOr as much as great Riuers doe generally belong either to the King, or the particular Lords of seuerall Mannors, and that it is onely the Fish-pond which belongeth to priuate persons, I will as a thing most belonging to the generall profit, here intreate of Fish-ponds. And first touching the making of them, you shall vnderstand that the grounds most fit to be cast into Fishponds, are those which are either marish, boggie, or full of Springs, and indeede most vnfit either for grazing, or any other vse of better profit. And of these grounds, that which is full of cleare Springs will yeelde the best water: that which is marish will feede Fish best, and that which is boggy, will best defend the Fish from stealing. Hauing then such a piece of waste ground, and being determined to cast it into a Fishpond, you shall first, by small trenches, draw all the Springs or moyst veines into one place, and so draine the rest of the ground, and then hauing mark't out that part which you meane to make the head of your

your Pond, which although it be the lowest part in the true leuell of the ground, yet you must make it the highest in the eye; you shall first cut the trench of your Flood-gate, so as the water may haue a swift fall, when you meane at any time to let it out; and then on each side of the trench driue in great stakes of sixe foote in length, and sixe inches square, of Oake, Ashe, or Elme, but Elme is the best: and these you must driue in rowes within foure foote one of the other, at least foure foote into the earth, as broad, and as farre off each side the Floud-gate as you intend the head of your Pond shall goe: then beginne to digge your Pond of such compasse as your ground will conueniently giue you leaue, and all the earth you dig out of the Pond, you shall carry and throw amongst the stakes, and with strong rammers ramme the earth hard betweene them till you haue couered all the stakes; then driue in as many moe new stakes beside the heads of the first, and then ramme more earth ouer and aboue them also; and thus doe, with stakes aboue stakes, till you haue brought the head and sides to such a conuenient height as is fitting. And in all this worke haue an especiall care that you make the inside of your bankes so smooth, euen and strong, that no current of the water may weare the earth from the stakes. You shall digge your Pond not aboue eight foot deepe, and so as it may carry not aboue sixe foote water. You shall paue all the bottome, and banckes of the Pond with large sods of Flot-grasse, which naturally growes vnder water, for it is a great feeder of Fish: and you shall lay them very close together, and pinne them downe fast with small stakes and windings. You shall vpon one side of the Pond, in the bottome, stake fast diuers Bauens or Faggots of brush-wood, wherein your

your fish shall cast their spawne, for that will defend it from destruction; and at another place you shall lay sods vpon sods, with the grasse sides together, in the bottome of the Pond, for that will nourish and breed Eeles: and if you sticke sharpe stakes slant-wise by euery side of the Pond, that will keepe theeues from robbing them. When you haue thus made your Ponds, and haue let in the water, you shall then store them. Carpe, Breame and Tench by themselues; and Pike, Pearch, Eele, and Tench by themselues: for the Tench being the Fishes Physition is seldome deuoured: also in all Ponds you shall put good store of Roch, Dace, Loch, and Menow; for they are both food for the greater Fishes, and also not vncomely in any good mans dish. You shall to euery melter put three spawners, and some put fiue, and in three yeeres the increase will be great, but in fiue hardly to be destroyed. And thus much for Ponds and their storings.

CHAP. II.

Of the taking of all sorts of Fish, with Nets, or otherwise.

IF you will take Fish with little or no trouble, you shall take of *Salarmoniake* a quarter of an ounce, of young *Chiues* as much, and as much of a Calues Kell, and beate them in a Morter till it be all one substance, and then make Pellets thereof, and cast them into any corner of the Pond, and it will draw thither all the Carpe, Breame, Chenin, or Barbell, that are within the water, then cast your shoue-net beyond them, and you shall take choyse at your pleasure. If you will take Roch, Dace, or any small kinde of Fish, take Wine-Lees and mixe it with Oyle, and hang it in a Chimney-corner, till it be drie, or looke blacke, and then putting it into the water; they will come so abundantly to it, that you may take them with your hand. If you will take Trout, or Grailing, take two

pound of Wheate-bran, halfe so much of white Peaſe, and mixing them with ſtrong Brine, beate it till it come to a perfect paſte; then put pellets thereof into any corner of the water, and they will reſort thither, ſo as you may caſt your net about them at your pleaſure. But if you will take either Pearch or Pike, you ſhall take ſome of a beaſts Liuer, blacke Snailes, yellow Butter, Flies, Hogges bloud, and Opoponax, beate them all together, and hauing made a paſte thereof, put it into the water, and be aſſured that as many as are within fortie paces thereof will preſently come thither, and you may take them at your pleaſure. Laſtly, if you take eight drammes of Cocke ſtones, and the kirnels of Pynapple trees burnt, twice ſo much, and beate them well together, and make round balles thereof, & put it into the water, either freſh or ſalt, any Salmon or great Fiſh will preſently reſort thither: and you may take them either with net or otherwiſe. Alſo, it is a moſt approued experiment, that if you take bottles made of Hay, and greene Oziers, or Willow mixt together, and fincke them downe in the midſt of your Pond, or by the banke ſides, and ſo let them reſt two or three daies, hauing a corde ſo faſtened vnto them that you may twitch them vpon land at your pleaſure: and beleeue it, all the good Eeles which are in the Pond will come into thoſe Bottles, and you ſhall take them moſt abundantly: and if you pleaſe to baite thoſe bottles, by binding vp Sheepes guts, or other garbage of beaſts within them, the Eeles will come ſooner, and you may draw them oftner, and with better aſſurance. There be other wayes beſides theſe to take Eeles, as with Weeles, with the Eele-ſpeare, or with bobbing for them with great wormes; but they are ſo generally knowne and practiſed, and ſo much inferiour to this already

already ſhewed, that I holde it a needleſſe and vaine labour to trouble your eares with the repetition of the ſame; and the rather, ſith in this worke I haue laboured onely to declare the ſecrets of euery knowledge, and not to runne into any large circumſtance of thoſe things which are moſt common and familiar to all men. And thus much of Fiſh, and their generall knowledge.

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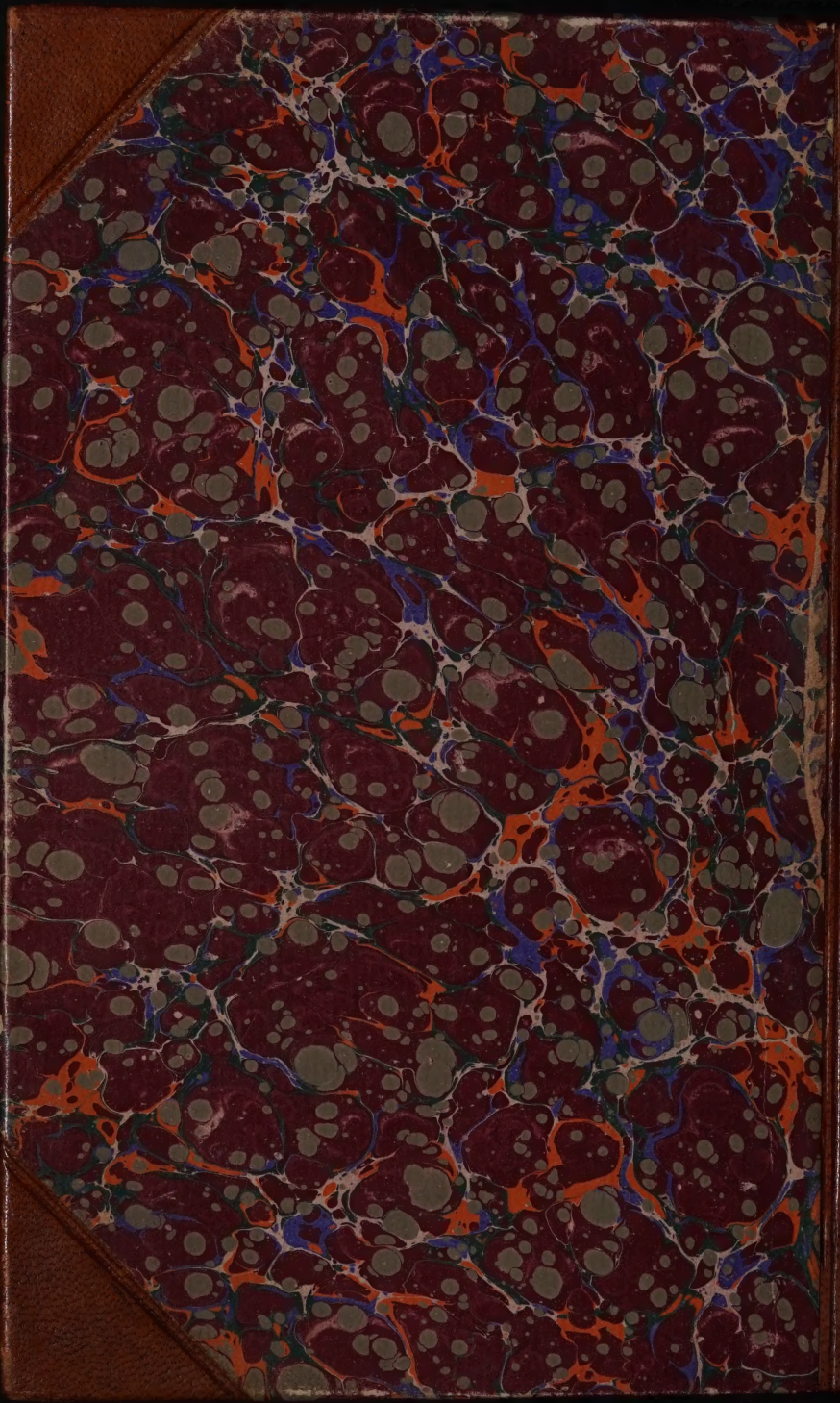
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